Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,100. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for WEDNESDAY—FAIR.

Stock market weak, owing to aggressive raids.

Wheat, 79 cents; corn, 29½ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 6.

Court Calendars.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 6.

The capture of murderer Scott. Confesses that he shot his wife. Jealousy the reason.—Page 7.

Trinity Schools defeats Dwight chool in the interscholastic championship football series.—Page 2.

A. M. Harris of Kahn & Harris killed himself in his office, in Greene Street, this city, yesterday.—Page 9.

Bets of three to one on Mr. McKinley's election were offered in Washington yesterday without takers.—Page 1.

Albany's new bi-partisan police law was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals yesterday.—Page 9.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES received many more suggestions in competition for its offer of $100 for a better motto than its present one.—Page 8.

Daniel G. Griffin, the National Democratic candidate for Governor, predicted that Bryan would be beaten in New-York State by 300,000 plurality.—Page 3.

Four masked bandits raided the Sac and Fox Indian agency in Oklahoma Monday, robbed three stores of $620, and failed to get $46,000 agency cash.—Page 1.

Coroner Miles of Yonkers admits that he had not cleared up the mysteyr of the Andrus bomb explosion. Nothing new has been developed by the officials.—Page 2.

Immigration Commissioner Dr. Joseph H. Senner is supported by the Treasury Department in his action respecting the detained Armenians at this port.—Page 9.

Decision of United States Circuit Court of Appeals respecting the right of the Government to seize fraudulent wines and liquors regarded as important to dealers.—Page 8.

Reports from all the Congressional districts in the country indicate that the next House will contain 229 Republicans, 105 Democrats, and 23 Populists.—Page 3.

In a race for two-year-olds, at a mile, at Morris Park yesterday, Lady Mitchell defeated a big field handily. It was the longest race of the year for the youngsters.—Page 2.

Harry Pollitt, chief engineer of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, England, who has been in this country studying our system, comments on what he learned.—Page 6.

Contest to be settled in court between the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the Society for the Suppression of Vice, each seeking to profit under the will of Charles B. Beck.—Page 9.

Justice Gaynor refused to interfere in the Republican trouble in the Sixteenth Congressional District, and to-day ballots with the name of William L. Ward as the Republican nominee will be printed.—Page 8.

Down-town merchants, particularly the produce dealers, persist in blockading the sidewalks by displaying their wares and stacking up empty boxes. Little if any heed is paid to the city ordinances covering the subject.—Page 9.

Mr. Watson's letter of a cceptance, Senator Marion Butler said yesterday, had reached him on Saturday. It had been detained in the Post Office, he said, for postage. He declines to make it public unless Mr. Watson changes it.—Page 1.

The factory of Ronalds & Co., on Boerum Place, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of over $100,000. Hundreds of employes, many of whom were women, made their escape from the buidling, and a fireman was the only person to sustain injuries.—Page 9.

The State Department has received statements on wages, prices, and currency from representatives in Brazil, Persia, and Spain, where gold is at premiums, and silver, paper, and copper only circulate. The reports made public yesterday indicate that though prices invariably rise as the currency depreciates, wages do not always follow.—Page 3.

Deaf-and-Dumb Boys Strike.

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 27.—The boys in the State Institue for the Deaf and Dumb, in this city, have gone on a strike because they thought they should be dismissed at 4 P. M., with the girls, instead of an hour later, and this demand being refused, they went on a strike for shorter hours in the industrial department. The strike was ended by vigorous measures. Several boys were expelled, and the rest told that they, too, could go home if they wanted to, a privilege which a large number may embrace. The parents of the boys who have been expelled will take some action looking to their restoration.

An Editor Loses His Wheel.

While Mr. C. H. Winnett, Jr., of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, was on his way to business yesterday, he had occasion to stop at 105 Park Place, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Brooklyn, and left his bicycle in front of the place. When the too-trusting young man came out, his handsome wheel was gone. It is a Fenton bicycle, blue enameled, seventy-three-inch gear, twenty-four-inch frame. It has racing tires and twenty-eight-inch wheels. The bicycle bears the number 12,144. Mr. Winnett resides at 244 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The police are looking for the thief.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Edward Seeley, a grocer living on Cohansey Street, was one of the victims of the accident on the meadows near Atlantic City last Summer. Since then he has at times been feeble-minded. He did not return for supper Monday. His wife went to his room and found a note, which read: "Dear Wife: I am going away. Please meet me in heaven. Give my watch to my son William." He was found wandering about in the country some distance from the city.

YORK, Penn., Oct. 27.—Peter Becker, a York County farmer, and an umbrella mender named William King, from Brooklyn, N. Y., were found dead at the side of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks early this morning, about three miles west of this city. Becker was decapitated and King's head was crushed. The bodies were found a mile apart, and both are supposed to have been struck by the train which left here at 7:10 o'clock last evening. Both men had been intoxicated.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The express from New-York passes this station at 3:40 A. M. On Monday morning some one placed a mile post across the track. It was carried two miles before being discovered, the train making fifty miles an hour. Two weeks ago a big stone was run into by the express on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway near Red Creek, damaging the engine $600 and nearly upsetting it.

HERMANTOWN, N. J., Oct. 27.—Julius Simon and Henry Linkfield were arguing the money question. Finally they fought. Simon seized a club and began to beat Linkfield about the head with it. Linkfield drew out a knife to defend himself, and during the struggle which followed he cut Simon in three places. Simon is said to be in danger of dying.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—John T. Morgan, the alleged green goods man arrested here last Friday by Philadelphia Post Office Inspectors, was before United States Commissioner Scott this afternoon, and in default of $2,500 bail was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury in Brooklyn, from which place he is said to have sent circulars.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—The jury in the case of Thomas Donlon, who has been on trial here charged with having caused the death of Edward Masterson by pushing him under the wheels of a moving engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day brought in a verdict of acquittal.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Henry Mooney, who sued the Belleville Stone Quarry Company for $40,000 damages for injuries through being struck by a stone during a blast, got a verdict of $15,000 to-day. Mooney was permanently injured.

BRYAN LOSSES IN INDIANA

MANY DEMOCRATS BOLTING THE CHICAGO TICKET.

The Situation, so Far as Sound Money Is Concerned, Grows Brighter Every Day—The Bryanites Surprised and Alarmed at the Constant Desertions from Their Ranks—Observations of Mr. Sheerin on the Present Situation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—S. P. Sheerin, former Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, whose recent public stand against Bryan and free-coinage attracted widespread attention among Democrats, was a visitor at the Palmer House Headquarters to-night. Mr. Sheerin is thoroughly identified with the Palmer-Buckner movement, and is giving it the benefit of his long experience in National politics.

He says that the situation in Indiana so far as sound money is concerned, grows brighter every day. Desertions among the ranks of Bryanism are occurring so frequently and include so many distinguished Democratic leaders, that the rank and file of the voters scarcely have time to recover from the surprise caused by one, when another is brought to their attention. Within the last forty-eight hours, ex-Congressman George W. Cooper, who represented the Columbus District in the House of Representatives for ten years, and Judge Offut of the Eighteenth Judicial District, have written letters publicly announcing their intention to refuse to vote for Bryan and free silver.

The immediate effect of the action of such men as these is to produce widespread consternation among the leaders of the Bryan movement, and to cause thousands of voters to take refuge in the Palmer and Buckner camp.

THREATEN DEBTORS, LYNCH SAYS.

Populist Campaign Secretary in Minnesota Issues a Statement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—E. R. Lynch, Secretary of the People's Party State Committee, makes the following statement:

"Within the last forty-eight hours I have received 500 letters from different sections of the State saying that loan agents are notifying mortgagors that in case Bryan is elected they will promptly foreclose every mortgage as fast as it becomes due, and that insurance agents say they will cancel all policies in the same event.

"The letters state that in every township in the State where the farmers are heavily mortgaged and where the silver sentiment is strong one of these agents can be found. The Republicans have made a careful poll of these townships, and know who have mortgages, when they are due, how the mortgageor intends to vote, his nationality, whether he can be influenced, &c.

"This information is given to this agent, so that he knows how to work such person. Some he tells that Bryan intends to demonetize gold, and that there will be no gold with which to pay gold mortgages. He tells others that if Bryan is elected gold will go to a premium, and that it will take two silver dollars to get one gold dollar, and that therefore it will take twice as many dollars to pay the mortgage if Bryan is elected as it would if McKinley [Hanna] is elected.

"He pats the farmer on the back and tells him that nothing but pure love for the farmer induces these banks, loan companies, and insurance companies to call on him and warn him against danger; that these companies are opposed to any law that would compel the farmer to pay them twice as many dollars as he borrowed.

"Oh, you have no idea how these soulless corporations love the dear farmer. They are the greatest philanthropists in the world. I fear that Jesus made a great mistaken when he drove the money changers from the temple. He did not know them as well as we do, you know.

"If Jesus should come on earth to-day and call for disciples to follow Him and preach His Gospel of charity and brotherly love, what a great rush there would be from the banks, corporations, and from Hanna's committee to be His disciples!"

Mr. Lynch was asked what effect he thought the alleged intimidation of the farmers would have on the election.

"It will give the State to Bryan by a tremendous majority. We will lose a few hundred votes by it, but we will gain thousands. There is enough manhood left in the American people yet, I believe, to bury ten thousand fathoms deep any party guilty of such an outrage. I have seen so much corruption and intimidation used by the Republican Party in this campaign that I believe that unless the Republican Party is defeated in this campaign, the Republic is at an end."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because I see the corporations, trusts, and millionaires who are the friends of monarchy and the enemies of republics the world over, are supporting McKinley, and many of them openly declare that they prefer a monarchy to a republic."

POPOCRATS DENOUNCE BETTING.

Chairman Truman Issues a Statement on the "Nefarious Work."

There was little or no betting excitement about the Fifth Avenue Hotel or Hoffman House last night. John Trainor of the Popocrats said that he had a friend who wanted to bet $50 against $500 that Ohio would go for Bryan, and $50 against $250 that Delaware would go for Bryan.

Betting Commissioner Edwards said that he had received a telegram from a Chicago customer offering to wager $3,500 on McKinley against $1,000 on Bryan. Mr. Edwards also said that he had offered to bet $2,250 on Hess to $3,000 on McClellan for Congress in the Twelfth District, with no takers.

Executive Chairman Truman of the Popocrats issued a statement about betting last night, in which he says:

"The leaders of the Republican Party seem to have developed a demoralizing, vulgar scheme of betting, extending from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The keenest and brightest of its writers are daily detailed by the entire press to gather the facts and describe in detail this nefarious work of trying to influence the voters of the land by an object lesson in betting.

"Shame upon a party and party leaders who would resort to such methods. Those unholy betting tables and statistical forecasts paraded in the choicest spaces of the newspapers from day to day are intended to divert the minds of the voters from the serious and vital issues of the campaign.

"The moneyed institutions that contributed the vast sum that makes up the huge betting pile have no right to use the people's money for such a purpose. How will they explain when called upon to settle with their creditors? Under our system of balloting there can be no excuse for an election fund so gigantic as the Republican Party is said to possess. Its tendencies are toward the destruction of the Republic."

KILLED ON A RAILROAD GRADE

Dr. Palmer and His Granddaughter Dead and Mangled.

KEYPORT, N. J., Oct. 27.—Dr. W. W. Palmer, a prominent physician of Keansburg, and his fifteen-year-old granddaughter were killed and William Hauran, a friend, probably fatally injured on a grade crossing of the Atlantic Highlands Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Keansburg this morning. Another granddaughter of the doctor's, who was one of the party, miraculously escaped.

The doctor and his two granddaughters had driven over to the station at Keansburg in a carriage to meet Mr. Hauran, who arrived on the 8:15 A. M. train from Atlantic Highlands. Dr. Palmer and his granddaughters greeted Mr. Hauran, and then they all entered the carriage to drive to the Palmer residence. The four were chatting, and evidently did not hear an approaching train. Just as the carriage was about to cross the tracks on the side of the freighthouse a train appeared. Before the frightened occupants of the vehicle could leap, or the engineer slow down, the engine had struck the carriage, and all four were hurled out. The train went some distance before it could be stopped, and then many of the passengers who had felt the jar got out to see what was the matter. Dr. Palmer and one of his granddaughters were found to have been killed. Mr. Hauran was still alive. Everything possible was done for him, but he was so badly injured that it is believed he will not recover.

Dr. Palmer and his granddaughter had been badly mutilated. The head of Dr. Palmer was crushed and his right foot was cut off, while the body of his granddaughter was almost cut to pieces. The Coroner ordered the bodies removed to their late home, and Mr. Hauran and the other granddaughter were taken to near-by residences.

Dr. Palmer was an old resident of Keansburg, and was about fifty-five years of age. The name of the granddaughter who escaped with her life is Miss Debbie Palmer. She was badly shaken up and received numerous cuts, but is not believed to be seriously hurt. Mr. Hauran and Miss Debbie Palmer will be removed to a hospital at Long Branch.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Clemency Exercised and Denied in Certain Cases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President has granted pardons to George W. Holton of New-Hampshire, sentenced to three years' hard labor for stealing Post Office funds; to Albert J. Ellis, alias John Harding, private, Battery L, Third Artillery, United States Army; sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to five years in the penitentiary for assault; to Joseph O'Leary of the District of Columbia, sentenced to 210 days in jail for two cases of assault and carrying concealed weapons; to Manson L. Gilbert of New-York, a boy, convicted of breaking into a Post Office, half of whose eighteen months' sentence is commuted, and to Joseph Jackson of Arkansas, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for manslaughter. In the last case the Presidential clemency was induced by the fact that the convict was attempting a defense of his mother against a drunken husband.

In order to restore citizenship, the President has also pardoned G. W. White of Ohio, who served two years for making counterfeit coin, and Chris Hanson of Iowa, who had fifteen months' hard labor for embezzling contents of letters.

Applications for clemency were denied in the cases of Charles I. Murphy of North Carolina, embezzling letters, and Joseph and John Boyer of Illinois, counterfeiters.

A POINT IN BALLOT COUNTING.

A Suggestion from a Republican State Committeeman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—Chairman Goudy of the Republican State Committee has written to Judges and Inspectors of Elections, advising them not to credit Bryan Electors with the aggregate vote cast for them under the emblems of the Populist and Democratic tickets. His letter reads as follows:

"The Australian ballot law was intended to give to each voter the right to cast one untrammeled ballot, and to have it fairly counted. Because of fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Indiana, candidates for Electors in the several districts of the State appear on the ballot under both the rooster and the plow, the Democratic and Populist emblems, respectively. It is clearly the intention of the law that the name of a candidate shall not appear upon a ballot more than once. In other words, the votes cast for the candidate under the Populist emblem should be counted as the total vote for the Populist candidate, and the votes under the Democratic emblem should be counted as the total vote for the Democratic candidate. The total should not aggregate the votes cast under both emblems."

Promotions to Consulships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President, in making three appointments in the Consular Service to-day, followed civil service reform principles, by making promotions from the lower grades in each instance. The vacancy at Windsor, Ontario, caused by the dismissal of Consul Thatcher, who insisted upon residing at Detroit, was filled by the appointment of Julius G. Lay of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul at Ottawa; Samuel M. Simmons of Texas, Vice Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, since 1889, is promoted to Consul at the same place, vice Jesse W. Sparks, deceased, and John F. Valls of Louisiana, who has been twenty-five years in the service, is promoted to be Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, vice John B. Gorman of Georgia, deceased.

An Error Spoils a $100,000 Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Nellie Phinney got a judgment in the United States Circuit Court here against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York on the policy of Guy C. Phinney for $98,000 and interest, making more than $100,000. The company appealed. R. M. Hopkins, Clerk of the court at Washington, failed to properly indorse the writ of error filed with him, therefore there is no official record showing that the writ was actually filed. The time allowed within which another appeal might be filed has expired, so the decision is final.

THOUSANDS HEARD MR. DEPEW.

Some of the Things He Said at Two Mass Meetings.

Chauncey M. Depew talked last night to 10,000 persons, 7,000 of whom were in Durland's Riding Academy in the Circle and the others in Lenox Lyceum.

As soon as he stepped on the platform at Durland's there was a shout: "What's the matter with 'the peach'? What's the matter with Chauncey? He's 'the peach.'" And when, in the Lenox Lyceum, Mr. Depew had said, "Ladies and—" there was a cry of "Three cheers for Chauncey, the peach," and they were given by women as well as men.

Timothy L. Woodruff, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg were the other principal speakers.

A brass band interrupted Mr. Depew when he began to talk in Durland's. "I have been trying all my life," he said, "to speak against a brass band, but I have discovered that a brass band, like Bryan, has more wind than I have."

Here are some other things he said and that best pleased the audience in Durland's:

"The peculiarity about silver is that, when put in the blood it makes you blue."

"Mr. Bryan advocated free trade three years ago. He has made, since he was nominated, 4,379,004 speeches, but not once has he mentioned free trade. He bows to the command of the silver mine owners, who own him."

"I believe in 16 to 1. I believe in 16 girls to 1 fellow, or, what's better in my position, sweet sixteen all alone by herself. You needn't laugh. I am not so old as I appear."

"Mr. Bryan has two speeches. One he makes in the West to the farmers, one to us. The one he made to us was a moving speech. It moved 13,000 people out of Madison Square Garden."

Mr. Depew said to his Lenox Lyceum auditors very little of the speech at Durland's. These are some of his paragraphs:

"There isn't a man in this audience who can name ten Bryan men to save his soul."

"If there is a man on the New-York Central Road who wants to vote for Bryan and doesn't because he says he's afraid, if I find him out, I'll discharge him. If there is any man on the New-York Central Road above another man, and who discharges that other man because he votes for Bryan, I'll discharge the man who gave the discharge, and put back the man he discharged."

"When a man works by himself he's a mass. When he hires a helper he's a class. So 'Joe' Choate, who, because he tries his own cases and gets $200,000 a year, is a mass, and the poor devil of an attorney who has to hire Choate to help him out is a class."

REPUBLICANS CLAIM VIRGINIA.

Predictions that It Will Give Its Vote for McKinley.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—The Republicans and the sound-money Democrats are making tremendous efforts to swing this State into line for McKinley. Not only are these two elements straining every nerve to secure the Electoral vote, but they are perfecting the most carefully digested plans for electing Judge Lewis to Congress in this (Richmond) district.

President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio has been in town all day in conference with National Committeeman Scott of West Virginia, Mr. Bowden of Norfolk, Col. Brady of Petersburg, Gen. Logan, the Chairman of the State Sound Money Committee; Gen. Peyton Wise, and other leaders of the coalitionists. Mr. Ingalls is enthusiastic over what he claims to regard as the rosy view of the situation in the country for the election of McKinley. Virginia, he expresses confidence, will give its Electoral votes to the Republican candidate for President. The majority, Mr. Ingalls thinks, will be something like 10,000 or 15,000. This (Richmond) district will give Judge Lewis, the Republican candidate for Congressman, 5,000 and elect him.

In answer to an inquiry, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio said there are about 5,000 men employed in Virginia by his company. Seventy-five per cent. of these, he estimated, will vote for McKinley and the Republican candidates for Congress. Mr. Ingalls claimed that his party will elect Congressmen in the Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts. The Fourth he was not so certain about. He thought the time has come when the more conservative and intelligent people in Virginia will not countenance any illegal methods in the conduct of elections. The time of force bills and such menaces to the local management of the affairs of the South has passed. This being so, Mr. Ingalls does not believe that the Virginia people will longer look with the slightest favor upon manipulation of the election returns.

CLAIMS 283 VOTES FOR BRYAN.

Mr. Campau Names Thirty-three States as Sure and Three Doubtful.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Chairman Campau of the Democratic National Campaign Committee gave out a statement to-night based, he said, on reports from State Chairmen in thirty-three States. He makes this prediction:

"The following States will give their votes for Bryan without the shadow of a doubt: Alabama, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Total Electoral votes, 283.

In addition to this our chances of success in the following States are far better than those of the Republicans: Delaware, Ohio, Wisconsin—Total, 38 electoral votes.

Mr. Campau accompanies his statement with what purport to be the messages received from the State Chairmen.

Died at 100 Years Old.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Andre Berube died yesterday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Blanchard, in this city, aged 109 years. The deceased was born at St. Andre, near Quebec, July 4, 1787, and was the oldest of twenty children. Her grandfathers lived, respectively, 105 and 115 years.

Low Tax Levy at Weehawken.

The Common Council of the Township of Weehawken, Hudson County, has confirmed the returns of Assessor O'Donnell, fixing the tax rate for the ensuing fiscal year at $16.50 per $1,000. This is 70 cents per $1,000 less than last year, despite an increased tax levy of over $4,000.

WATSON'S LETTER FOUND

SENATOR BUTLER SAYS IT WAS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Didn't Get It Until Saturday and He Is Not Sure that It Will Ever Be Published—He Won't Make It Public, He Affirms, Unless Mr. Watson Consents to Make a Change in It—Telegrams Exchanged with Washburn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, to-night gave out the following:

"Mr. Watson's letter was received Saturday night. It had been detained in the Post Office for want of sufficient postage, and I had not been notified by the Post Office authorities. Of course, I expected Mr. Watson to give his letter to the public in the usual way, as soon as he had it ready.

"At a recent meeting of our Executive Committee, at Chicago, Mr. Washburn was sent by our committee to Thomson, Ga., to confer with Mr. Watson. On last Monday, Oct. 19, I received a telegram from Mr. Washburn, sent while he was at Mr. Watson's home, at Thomson, Ga., asking me not to publish Mr. Watson's letter until I heard from him; but that was before I had received the letter.

"In the meantime, Mr. Washburn went to Nashville, Tenn., on last Saturday for another conference with Mr. Watson. I wired Mr Washburn, who had just returned from Nashville, where he had a second conference with Mr. Watson, that the letter had been received.

"Mr. Washburn wired me in reply, asking me not to publish the letter at present. In the meantime I have written to Mr. Watson, urging the advisability of making at least one important change in his letter. If he authorizes this change, I will give out the letter. Otherwise, he must take the responsibility of publishing it himself."

BANDITS RAID A VILLAGE.

Rob Stores and Fail to Get $46,000 Indian Agency Cash.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Oct. 27.—The Sac and Fox Indian Agency was raided by four masked robbers late yesterday afternoon. Sac and Fox is sixty miles east of here, and thirty miles from Carney. Three stores were robbed and $620 taken.

Indian Agent Gen. Thomas has $46,000 at Sac and Fox—annuity money to be paid to Indians next week. This money the robbers were after. They rushed into Gen. Thomas's office and fired several shots, but Thomas was absent.

As they rode out of town they fired into a crowd of Indian children at the Government school, but none of the shots took effect. Two of the robbers were recognized as having been in the Carney robbery last week. The news came over the telephone from Chandler, but the wires were soon cut, evidently by the bandits, and no further particulars can be learned.

NO TAKERS AT THREE TO ONE.

Money Offered in Washington on Major McKinley Declined.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—McKinley money at 3 to 1 is again to be had here. No one seems to care to take the Bryan end at even such odds.

In fact, the Bryan men here are putting their moral scruples too high to bet. Vice Chairman Apsley is willing to give odds to Mr. Faulkner that his (Apsley's) table is proved on election day to be nearer right than Faulkner's. But Faulkner says he does not want to break the law against betting.

A man from Norfolk was at Shoemaker's all day yesterday with $3,000, waiting for a Bryan man with $1,000. But the latter did not come, and the former took this morning's train home, carrying his money with him.

MORE VOTERS FOR ILLINOIS.

Gov. Altgeld Restores Several Convicts to Citizenship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—Gov. Altgeld has increased the number of voters today by restoring the rights of citizenship to the following discharged convicts:

J. H. Maloney, who served six months in the City Workhouse of Peoria for petit larceny; John Hanks of Hoboken, N. J., who served in the penitentiary at Joliet for larceny; Edward Guion of Mound City, who served at Chester for burglary; Henry Read of Bloomer, Wis., who served in Joliet for burglary; John D. Wood of Newton, for burglary; Jesse Cunningham of Kirkwood, for larceny, and John K. Oglesby of Eldora, for larceny.

Fatal Bullfight in Mexico.

NOGALES, Arizona, Oct. 27.—A bullfight with fatal results occurred at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, yesterday, and for a short time caused a panic among the spectators. One of the bulls became more enraged than usual at these rather tame fights, and ranted about the arena, goring everything within its reach. A horse was disemboweled, and a picador, José Angulo, in an attempt to place a thorn in the side of the wild animal, was caught on one of its long horns, which pierced him like a sword. He was tossed, and fell to the ground bleeding and mangled, where the beast held him between its horns and pawed him. He was frightfully mangled, and died a few minutes later. Intense excitement reigned in the crowd, and at one time it was on the verge of a panic, but was quieted by the killing of the bull.

Woman Rescued, Baby Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Pedestrians who were passing along Central Avenue Bridge, where it crosses Brown's Race, this morning were startled to see a woman, clasping an infant in her arms, climb over the railing and jump into the water. They disappeared from view at once. One of the lookers-on procured a rake, and, going to the lower end of the bridge, hooked it into the woman's dress as she floated out from the bridge, and drew her up. The child had been lodged underneath and was dead. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Carrie Whalen, wife of Daniel Whalen of 140 Maple Street. She had been drinking, and said she was moved to the act because her husband could not support her.

AN ALLEGED BURIAL ALIVE.

Remarkable Story that Comes from an Alaska Mining Camp.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 27.—A tale of living inhumation comes from Juneau, Alaska, in a letter received by George P. Wirtz of this city. The alleged victim of the cruel death was Carlton F. Wells, who left Southern Oregon almost two years ago for the Arctic gold fields, where it is said he succeeded in accumulating $20,000, when he was, to all accounts, stricken with heart disease last May.

Just prior to Wells's apparent death he forwarded the bulk of his little fortune to his wife, now living in Trenton, N. J., whither he was bound when death overtook him. A little more than a month ago the undertaker who buried Wells received a letter from his widow asking that the remains be exhumed and shipped east for permanent interment. The instructions were in process of being complied with when a ghastly discovery put a stop to their execution. When the coffin containing Wells's almost decomposed body was opened inspection showed beyond any doubt that Wells had awakened from a deathlike trance after burial. This impression was accentuated by the fact that in the skeleton of his right hand was clutched a gutta percha plate bearing three false teeth, which, in his agony, Wells must have torn from his mouth.

Near the place where his right jaw rested in the coffin was also found a plain gold ring, which the dead man had worn on his fourth finger of the right hand. In view of this terrible discovery the undertaker and the doctor who had attended Wells decided not to send the remains east.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Nothing could be learned here of the identity of Mrs. Carlton F. Wells, wife of the man who is supposed to have been buried for dead while still alive at Juneau, Alaska.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

Opening of the Conferences of the Pastors at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The New-York State anniversaries of the Baptist denomination opened in the First Baptist Church of this city this morning with a large attendance of delegates. The anniversaries will continue until Friday evening, and many of the leading lights in the denomination will be present and participate in the proceedings.

The anniversaries were opened this morning with the State pastors' conference, of which the Rev. Cornelius Woelffin of Brooklyn is Chairman. After devotional exercises, the conference organized with the Rev. J. A. Hungate of Homer as President, the Rev. C. A. Clausen of Brockport Secretary, and the Rev. W. J. Shotar of Brooklyn Treasurer, and the Rev. C. Woelfkin of Brooklyn, the Rev. B. L. Horr of Lockport, and the Rev. E. J. Farley of Oneonta Executive Committee, to serve for three years. The Rev. J. W. Phillips of Binghamton then gave an address on "Ministerial Supply," the Rev. N. D. Munro spoke on "Co-Operative Education," and the Rev. T. E. Busfield of Utica spoke on "Readjustment in Country Churches."

In the afternoon a number of addresses were made and discussed. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. F. M. Ellis, D. D., of Brooklyn.

MRS. WALLACH'S DIVORCE.

Allowed Her by the Court on the Ground of Neglect and Non-Support.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—In the Supreme Court this morning, Mrs. Maud Barger Wallach secured a divorce from her husband, Richard Wallach, and her five-year-old child was also placed in her custody. Mrs. Wallach was in court to substantiate her charges of neglect and refusal to provide.

She was married here in 1890 against her parents' wishes, her husband having no money and her father having to furnish them with money for their wedding trip. Her husband got a position with the American White Lead Company at $100 a month, but did little for her support. He associated, she says, with sporting men and lost his position. By sporting men she did not mean gamblers, but horsemen. He indulged in personal luxuries to a great extent, and when he made any money on a horse deal would spend it on himself. Since their separation she has been residing here.

Her father, Samuel F. Barger of New-York, was her only witness. Mr. Wallach is now in Washington.

Deaf and Dumb Girl Saw the Murders.

RICHMOND, Mo., Oct. 27.—The throats of Mrs. Jesse Winner and two children—one three and the other one year old—were cut while her husband was working in the mines last night. A deaf and dumb girl by a former marriage of Mrs. Winner saw the killing, but is unable to write any details about it.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region; it has also risen on the Pacific coast and in the extreme Northwest; it has fallen in the central valleys and upper lake region, and there is a well-marked depression central in Eastern Nebraska. Local thunderstorms and rains are reported from the West Gulf States and Florida, showers are also reported from Arizona, Nebraska, Montana, and Northwest Canadian stations. The weather continues clear on the Atlantic coast, in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, but it is cloudy in the Gulf States and generally at Rocky Mountain stations, and in the Northwest. It is warmer, except in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations, where the temperature has fallen slightly. The weather will continue fair on the Atlantic coast during Wednesday, and cloudiness will increase in the central valleys and lake region, with local rains during Wednesday or Wednesday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	50	47	48
6 A. M.	49	45	47
9 A. M.	49	54	50
12 M.	56	62	59
3 P. M.	61	69	62
6 P. M.	60	62	60
9 P. M.	59	59	57
12 P. M.	64	55	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54.63
Weather Bureau	58.00
Corresponding date 1895	56.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	52.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 8, Column 7.

WHEAT ON THE DECLINE

THE GREAT UPWARD TENDENCY SEEMS TO BE BROKEN.

The Grain Fell Two and a Half Cents in the Chicago Market Yesterday—Caused by the Report of an Increase in the Visible Supply and Discouraging Foreign Reports—In St. Louis and San Francisco a Marked Decline.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Failure of Liverpool to respond to our recovery of yesterday controlled sentiment in the wheat pit at the opening to-day, and it was entirely in consideration of this that prices were lower. No excitement attended the start, but an apprehensive feeling was noted. Any violent fluctuations in either direction would probably bring out heavy orders both to buy and sell. December wheat opened from 70⅞ to 69⅞, advanced to 70½, and at the expiration of the first half hour was holding at 70¼, ⅝ to ½ cent under the closing price of yesterday.

A few moments before noon, the wheat market became weaker on the prospect of Bradstreet's showing a large increase in the world's available supply. On this break December sold at 68⅞, or within a fraction of 2 cents under yesterday's close. The trade was still only moderate, with scattered holdings coming out.

Bradstreet's report on the world's stocks fulfilled anticipations, an increase of 5,920,000 bushels being given. The force of the weakening power of this item of news was not instantly felt, but when it was well exploited, there was a unanimous selling movement, touching 68¼ cents. The buying against puts sustained prices, and even caused a partial rally, but the discouraged tone was prominent, even on the recoveries. The final moments of the session developed nothing new in the situation, the market rallying and closing on the puts. The range on December to-day was between 70½ cents and 68¼ cents, and the close, at 68¾ cents, was 2 cents to 2⅛ cents under yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Trading in December wheat was exceedingly dull at the Merchants' Exchange this morning, on account of the lower cables and lack of favorable domestic advices. December wheat opened at 73⅜ cents, and steadily declined, until at the close of the first half hour of business it touched 72½ cents, with barely a dozen transactions reported. The market continued lifeless, and in the hour from 10 to 11 o'clock but few trades were made. December wheat hovered around 72½ cents, and at 11 o'clock the price quoted was 72⅜ cents.

The market was without feature during the last hour of trading, and dropped steadily with each succeeding trade, until the close, when December wheat was quoted at 71⅝ cents and 71⅞ cents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 27.—The wheat market was still lower this morning, options falling off 2 cents, up to 10:30 o'clock. December opened at $1.31, and closed at $1.29¾. May opened at $1.34⅜, and closed at $1.33⅞. December wheat declined ¾ cent, and May ⅞ cent at the final morning session.

WHEAT LOWER IN EUROPE.

It Dropped Steadily All Day in the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The wheat market opened higher, in sympathy with yesterday's closing in America, falling away upon selling orders and poor milling demand. Larger arrivals and a cessation of outside speculation weakened it still further, the weak bulls realizing freely, and values declined 2d. below the opening. The lower level of prices stimulated buying, and toward the close the market rallying ½d., finally closed at 1d.@1½d. lower. There was an active business, covering 170,000 quarters.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Reports of the Continental wheat markets have been received at the London offices of The United Associated Presses to-day as follows:

Antwerp—Wheat inactive and nominally unchanged, but there must be lower prices before any business can be done. The demand is poor, and consumers and importers are becoming more willing to consider counter offers.

Paris—Flour and wheat opened unchanged, but became weak later in the day, and there was a further weakness still later, owing to heavy tenders.

Marseilles—The market to-day was at a standstill. Buyers and sellers will not deal until the market becomes more settled.

Berlin—The market opened unchanged. Later it became dull and weaker. October wheat was unchanged, November 1¾ marks lower, and distant options 1 mark lower.

Hamburg—The market opened hesitatingly, but later sellers began making some concessions, when a moderate business was done, the market declining somewhat.

St. Petersburg—The market was fairly steady.

Buda-Pesth—Market dull. Danubian shippers were firm, offering very little.

In the South Russian markets sellers were steady, but more inclined to sell than yesterday.

THE RISE IN WHEAT JUSTIFIED.

It Is Due to Natural Causes and Not to Speculation.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mr. Philip B. Skelton, Secretary

decision causing a glut in the European markets and a resurgence of prices."

In an article on the demand for wheat and the supply of that cereal, The Daily Telegraph says:

"The stock of foreign wheat at the principal British ports, it is said, would not suffice to feed the country for a fortnight. The slight fall in American exchanges on Saturday gave the English markets a downward tendency, but it is the opinion of one of the best-known corn factors in Mark Lane that American wheats will speedily rise with a bang, and that by Christmas prices will be much further enhanced. During the recent excitement speculation in England and America was carried beyond reasonable bounds, but in the market the opinion is positive that at least a proportion of the rise will be retained, and that the era of low prices is for the time being ended."

The Evening Standard says that the tendency in wheat is for higher prices, adding: "The failure in India will divert California and Australian wheat from Europe there. Only the tremendous effort in the United States to hurry wheat across the Atlantic in exchange for gold prevented a much greater increase in prices, and when the inrush is past there will be a further rise."

A Good Thing for the Farmers.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 27.—An afternoon paper has compiled information showing that the farmers of Eastern Washington have, since the recent rise in wheat, sold 15,000,000 bushels at an average price of 60 cents, the crop netting about $3,500,000 more than last year. This season the farmers were enabled to borrow money on warehouse receipts which enabled them to hold their wheat until the rise.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Agent Carpenter's Advice to American Manufacturers.

The United States Commercial Agent at Furth, Bavaria, H. C. Carpenter, has just brought to the attention of the State Department at Washington the lack of attention paid to the introduction of American goods to the German markets on the part of domestic manufacturers.

He suggests that if manufacturers here would make a strong effort to introduce their productions into Germany, as the German manufacturers do to get their goods into America, there would be much larger markets for American wares.

Mr. Carpenter says: "Our manufacturers are suffering from the idea that the merit which our goods possess ought to be sufficient to guarantee their purchase and desirability in any market."

He reports that during the three years of his official service at the Port of Furth, not even one representative of any American industry has applied to him for information necessary to enable the manufacturer to introduce his goods in German markets, but letters and circulars without number have been daily received by him, through the mails, from American manufacturers asking for lists of names.

Although officially designated as Commercial Agent, Mr. Carpenter states it is a mistake to imagine that he can enter into an active canvass on behalf of the productions of any individual American manufacturer. On the other hand, he is ever ready to introduce a representative of any industry operated in this country to German merchants, but he draws the line at introducing the merchandise. He declares that his position is not that of a promoter.

Mr. Carpenter says that all requests for information receive his careful attention, and he is perfectly willing at all times to furnish whatever information there is at his command.

The Commercial Agent calls attention to the fact that it is a useless waste of time and money to send circulars or other printed mater to foreign markets. European merchants do not do business through that medium.

Mr. Carpenter states it is a fact that German manufacturers annually work every city from New-York to San Francisco, and from New-Orleans to St. Paul in quest of business.

The Agent at Furtle says that there ought to be a market in Germany for many American products, and "there will be when steps are taken to gain it." That Germans admit the superiority of American goods in given lines is proved by the fact that they imitate American patterns and workmanship as closely as is possible.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZURE.

Revenue Officers Make a Big Haul in This City.

What may prove to be one of the most important illicit distilling seizures ever made in this city took place last Monday night at 87 Henry Street. Wolf Goldstein and Isaac Heyman have been held in $2,500 bail each in connection with the seizure.

They were found upon the premises where the still was situated, and when arrested by the United States officials had nothing to say. Two complete distilling outfits were seized by the officers, one of which was in full operation.

The distilling plant was not of the ordinary sort. There were details in its composition which showed preparation for extensive operations. The drip-pans were large and there were two fully equipped stills to afford drippings to the drip-pans.

When Revenue Agent Brooks and his assistants appeared in the basement, where the illicit manufacture was conducted, there was a scurry and a frou-frou of skirts of half a dozen or so of women, who were there. The internal revenue officers did not follow the women, with the exception of one, and she will probably be an important witness before Commissioner Shields, the Grand Jury, and the trial court.

The officials say that hundreds of gallons of illicit whisky are sold in the saloons of the east side every day. This contraband liquor is carried about in tin receptacles hidden in gripsacks, shawls, and blankets done up in straps and in ordinary valises. The peddlers of the stuff sell it to saloons supposed to be reputable, and the liquid —raw sugar spirits in most part—is mixed in with legitimate liquor that is sold over the bars.

Revenue Agent Brooks says that Goldstein and his immediate followers are at the back of a big gang of illicit distillers, who peddle their wares in a small way individually, but in a large way collectively, through the east side. Other arrests, he intimates, will follow.

REPUBLICAN POLL IN IOWA.

The State Asserted to be for Major McKinley by 75,193 Plurality.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 27.—The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, H. G. McMillan, claims that McKinley will have 75,193 plurality in Iowa, or 63,193 majority. He estimates the vote as follows: McKinley, 251,113; Bryan, 175,920; Palmer, 9,000; Prohibition, 4,000. Total vote, 439,033.

Chairman McMillan gave the majorities by districts as follows in round numbers: First District, 4,000; Second District, 3,500; Third District, 8,000; Fourth District, 4,500; Fifth District, 5,000; Sixth District, 3,500; Seventh District, 8,500; Eighth District, 6,000. Total, 65,000.

These figures are conservative. The eleventh district, for instance, shows from the poll, which includes all but Monona and Plymouth, both of which are, for the estimate, conceded to the Popocrats, that it will go Republican by 7,100. This allows Plymouth to be Democratic by 300, when it is expected to give a good sound-money majority.

The other districts, taken as a whole, are also estimated conservatively. In nearly every district the Congressional ticket will hold up with the National ticket. The Second, Sixth, and Eighth Districts are the exceptions, but Chairman McMillan insists there is not the least danger of the defeat of the Republican candidates in those districts.

These estimates are based upon complete polls of seventy-five of the ninety-nine counties and reports from the County Chairmen of the others. Nothing has been counted for McKinley that was not sure. All the doubtful votes have been given to Bryan.

The estimate is regarded as rather high, but no well-informed person doubts that the State is safe for 50,000 for McKinley.

BRYANITES IN NEW-YORK

A MESSAGE SENT WEST CLAIMING THIS STATE.

The Result of a Meeting of the Popocratic Executive Committee—Absence of Campaign Funds Deplored—A Rose-Colored Dispatch to the National Chairman Asserting that the State Will Give Bryan $50,000 Plurality.

There was a meeting of the Popocratic Executive Committee of the State Committee in the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday. Chairman Danforth, Executive Chairman Truman, John C. Sheehan, Bernard J. York of Kings, Arthur A. McLean of Newburg, Charles A. Dolson of Steuben, and John Brisben Walker of Westchester were present. The talk was said to have been mostly about campaign funds and their absence. Mr. Truman said that the State was going for Bryan. Chairman Danforth had seen Senator Hill on his trip up the State, but he had nothing to say about the Senator's attitude. He also saw Senator Murphy, who reiterated his support of the Chicago ticket.

After the meeting of the Executive Committee, Chairman Danforth sent the following dispatch to Daniel J. Campau, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Popocratic National Committee at Chicago. It was probably for use in the West:

"We entered upon the campaign in this State under very discouraging circumstances and with slight prospects of carrying the State for Bryan and Sewall. The sentiment in favor of our National ticket grew in strength daily, and Democrats gradually gained confidence in Democratic success. A majority of the voters of this State are in favor of the election of Bryan and Sewall, and I do not believe that the vast corruption fund raised by Republican campaign managers can check the current of opinion in favor of our National candidates.

"I believe that New-York City will give at least 40,000 for Bryan and Sewall, and that we shall carry the State by 50,000 plurality."

THE CAUSE SAFE IN ILLINOIS.

Henry Raab Says that Sound Money Has Won in the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Henry Raab, the eloquent German Democrat, who has been stumping the State in the interest of sound money and Palmer and Buckner since the middle of September, spent an hour at State Headquarters at the Palmer House this evening.

"As nearly as I can figure out the situation,' said Mr. Raab, "Mr. Bryan will get less than 15 per cent. of the German vote in the State, and he would not get that if proper means had been taken in the early part of the campaign to present the money issue to all of the German voters. Altgeld will get more votes among the Germans than Bryan, because he has made a special appeal to the German voters on more than one occasion. He has held meetings especially for German citizens, and I understand has ignored Bryan altogether at these meetings.

"It looks to me as if the fight is won. I have campaigned Illinois on several occasions in the past, and I think I understand the people of the State. There has been a slow but sure uprising of public sentiment against free coinage, and you will find its echo in the ballot box on election day.

CHAROUSEK WINS A GAME.

His Tie Match with Tschigorin to be Finished To-day.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 27.—The third game of the match between Tschigorin and Charousek, to decid the tie for first honors in the International Chess Tournament, was played to-day. Charousek won. At the end of play the following bulletin was posted:

THIRD GAME.

Players.	Opening.	Moves.	Won by.
Charousek, Tschigorin.	Q.G. decl.	61	Charousek

The Queen's Gambit, offered by Charousek, was declined by Tschigorin with P—K3 —the opening being on the following well-known lines:

Charousek.	Tschigorin.	Charousek.	Tschigorin.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	Kt—B3	Castles
P—QB4	P—K3	P—K3	P—QKt3
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	QR—B	B—Kt2
B—Kt5	B—K2	PxP	PxP

The Bohemian's attack was directed straight against the Russian's castled king, and it became so hot that Tschigorin was compelled to disarrange the line of battle of his guarding pawns, creating a weakness which finally yielded to Charousek's fierce assault.

The score now is: Tschigorin, 2; Charousek, 1.

The next, and final, game is scheduled for to-morrow.

Twenty chess openings were used in the Buda-Pesth tournament, and seventy-eight games were played. White won 35 games, equal to 44.8 per cent.; black won 25 games, equal to 32.1 per cent.; 18 games were drawn. The record follows:

Openings.	Total played.	White Won.	White Drew.	White Lost.	White Drew.
Ruy Lopez	19	7	8	3	7
Queen's Gambit declined	13	7	3	3	2
French Defense	7	3	3	2	2
Giuoco Piano	6	3	2	1	1
King's Bishop's Game	5	2	1	1	1
Four Knights' Game	4	3	1	1	2
Vienna Game	4	3	1	1	0
King's Bishop's Gambit	3	1	1	1	0
Dutch Game	3	1	1	1	0
King's Gambit declined	2	1	1	0	0
Falkbeer Counter Gambit	2	2	0	0	0
King's Fianchetto	2	1	0	1	0
Evans Gambit declined	1	0	1	0	0
Philidor's Defense	1	0	1	0	0
Hampe-Altgaier	1	0	1	0	0
Sicilian Defense	1	0	1	0	0
Scotch Gambit	1	1	0	0	0
Petroff's Defense	1	0	1	0	0
Queen's Fianchetto	1	1	0	0	0
Irregular	1	0	1	0	0
Total	78	35	25	13	18

Columbia College Golf Club.

The Columbia College students have just organized a golf club, and a team of six of its best members will be picked to send to the intercollegiate golf match at the Ardsley Casino on Saturday, Nov. 7. A committee to effect a permanent organization was appointed, consisting of A. A. Fowler, S. F. Morris, Jr., and J. A. Madan. The Captain of the team will be propably L. M. Lawson of the Medical School. Some of the Columbia golfers are, besides those mentioned, Sattarlee Gallatin, Kempel, Iselin, Haight, Pierrepont, Mortimer, Chamberlain, Coudert, Bird, Pell, Anderson, Mitchell, and De Rose. The students use the public course at Van Cortlandt Park for most of their playing.

Captain of the Yale Freshmen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—George Esmonde Sullivan of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected Captain of the Yale freshman eleven in place of George L. Young of Chicago, who broke one of the tendons of his ankle in the game against the Worcester Athletic Club three weeks ago. Sullivan plays end rush, and is in the academic department.

Lavigne Whipped Everhardt.

"Kid" Lavigne and "Jack" Everhardt met at the Bohemian Club last evening in a boxing bout of twenty-five rounds for a purse of $3,000. Lavigne proved the better man of the pair, forcing the fighting from the outset, and having Everhardt so nearly "out" in the twenty-fourth round that the referee stopped the bout to prevent police interference, and awarded the fight to Lavigne.

Sentenced to the Electric Chair.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Justice Mayham today sentenced Edward Hughson, convicted of murdering his wife in June, to the death penalty during the week beginning Dec. 14, at Dannemora Prison. Hughson's counsel will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

For an after-theatre supper visit the grand dining hall of the new and magnificent Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Avenue.—Adv.

Eyes

Ears, nose are more or less affected by catarrh, which is caused by impure blood. Cure catarrh by purifying the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

M'KINLEY TO INSURANCE MEN.

Compliments Them for Effective Work for Gold.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The delegations were late in reaching Canton to-day. The first to arrive was a large one from the mountain counties of West Virginia and Maryland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There were 600 farmers and a number of business and professional men. About seventy-five ladies from Martin's Ferry arrived with the delegation.

The next delegation came from Cleveland, and was composed of about 1,000 employes in the aggregate of the Upson Nut Company, the Lampson Zessions Company, and the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company.

Pressing closely behind the Cleveland delegations were 500 workingmen from the Junction Iron and Steel Works at Mingo Junction, and Capt. W. J. Urquhart introduced them in a few words to Major McKinley, who addressed them from the stand in front of his lawn, touching on the tariff.

A special train of Wagner sleeping and dining cars brought a delegation from Boston and other New-England cities. The excursion was under the auspices of The Boston Herald.

The delegation brought several gifts to Major McKinley. R. A. Soule of New-Bedford presented to him a large cut-glass punch bowl and some handsomely polished whales' teeth; O. W. Holmes, on the part of the Salem Cogswell Republican Club, with a golden witch spoon, and the women of Massachusetts, through Mrs. Emma S. Almy, sent Major McKinley a twig from a pear tree planted in Danvers in 1630 by Gov. Endicott. A letter was read from the Governor of Massachusetts, wishing the delegation a pleasant journey, and another from Edward P. Shaw.

A well-organized and interested delegation of women from Norwalk, Ohio, were the next callers. More than 300 were in line when they marched up the streets, accompanied by a Reception Committee of Canton ladies. Each woman in the delegation carried a red, white, and blue umbrella.

The last delegation to-day was a sprightly one, composed of about 300 members of the Underwriters' Sound Money Club of Cleveland. Capt. A. R. Manning was the spokesman. Major McKinley, in replying, said, in part:

"I do not know of any agency that has been more effective in its nature, or that has furnished more and better reasons for the maintenance of money and sound policy than the insurance companies of the United States. [Cheers.]

"Some of the best literature touching the whole money question has emanated from the insurance companies, and it is a great tribute to them, this magnificent stand they have taken for the maintenance of an honest dollar, to insure private and public confidence to the citizens of the country. I am glad to meet and greet you all.

"You know quite as well as the men in any other calling or profession when we have prosperity and when adversity. Therefore, you are interested in that policy that insures to the whole country the highest and widest prosperity, and which insures to the American resident the greatest developments." [Cheers.]

QUAY'S FIGURES STAND.

He Adheres to His First Estimate of the Sound-Money Vote.

Senator Quay was in charge at Republican Headquarters yesterday. He said that a further survey of the field had only confirmed him in his first estimate of the vote for McKinley.

Gen. Powell Clayton has received a number of letters from what are known as the doubtful States of the South. "The reports from Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina," he said, "all indicate that those States will cast their Electoral votes for McKinley."

The preachers of this city and vicinity are taking an active part in the campaign. Yesterday a circular was issued at St. Mark's Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. E. Lyon, pastor, asking the pastors of the evangelical churches among the Afro-Americans throughout the United States, to unite again as they did thirty years ago, when the honor of the Nation trembled in the balance, and when the dissolution of the Union was threatened by the civil war, to devote at least one service on Sunday, Nov. 1, for the instruction of men, women, and children in deeds of patriotism and loyalty to their country and their flag, and that they call upon the voters who come within the influence of their teachings to cast their ballots on the 3d of November for William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.

They were also urged to pay heed to the suggestion made by the National Committee, that an American flag should float above the spires of every church within the bounds of the country on Saturday, Nov. 1.

CHAIRMAN HANNA'S APPEAL.

He Has Issued an Address to Voters in Behalf of McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—On behalf of the Republican National Committee, Chairman Hanna sent to-day his appeal, addressed to "voters."

After impressing upon their minds the fact that the destiny of the Nation is in their hands, he advises them to calmly and carefully think before they vote in the seclusion of their booths, with their conscience as their only guide. He urges them to look upon the flag as they go to the polls and reflect on the cost of its preservation.

They are reminded of the call to display the flag next Saturday, and are asked to let the National colors remain until after the election as an inspiration to voters and a universal expression of patriotism. Finally, patriotic voters are asked to "secure for the great principles, good money, good government, and protection to your home and your flag, at least one other vote by individual effort, and the women of the country are especially appealed to for effective work in this direction."

Thinks McKinley's Election Sure.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 27.—Senator Lindsay returned to-night from Tennessee, where he made a series of speeches in the interest of sound money, under the auspices of the Palmer and Buckner National Committee. The Senator declined to state for publication his views on the general result of the coming election, though to his personal friends he declared he had no doubt that McKinley would be elected by an overwhelming majority. Tennessee he regards as exceedingly doubtful, though the popularity of Taylor, candidate for Governor, he says, makes Bryan's chances more favorable in that State.

A Jibe at McKinley.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 27.—Mr. Bryan had an audience of 15,000 in this city to-day. While he was speaking somebody shouted:

"What's the matter with Hanna?"

"I don't think he will be elected," answered Bryan, and his audience cheered wildly, interpreting the reply as a gibe at McKinley.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

YOUNGSTERS RUN A MILE

A GOOD RACE FOR 2-YEAR-OLDS AT MORRIS PARK TRACK.

Lady Mitchell Won the Event Very Cleverly—The Friar Put the Champagne Stakes to His Credit and Argentina Captured the Fairview—Riley Grannan, with an Injunction, Appeared at the Track and Was Admitted.

A better-humored crowd than that which was at the Morris Park track yesterday it would be hard to find. The weather was perfect for the sport, and that sport was of a very good class indeed. Not even the appearance at the track of that disturbing element Riley Grannan served to put any one in a bad humor, and the members of The Jockey Club appeared to be rather glad that Grannan had come, so that they might test the right of the club to exclude from the race courses undesirable people. Grannan appeared on advice of his counsel, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who, by the way, is a member of The Jockey Club. He was accompanied by his friend, Otis Harlan, an actor, who is not at all averse to a bit of notoriety in the matter. Previous to going to the track Grannan had secured from Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court an injunction issued against the Westchester Racing Association and The Jockey Club to prevent them from interfering with his appearance at the track and his enjoyment of the privileges accorded to others who pay their way into the inclosure. He had also an accompanying order of the court requiring the management to admit him to the grounds pending the argument on the injunction, which is set for Saturday next, at White Plains.

The race which excited the most interest among the horsemen was but the second on the card, a handicap for two-year-olds, at a mile, the longest distance the youngsters have been asked to go this year. It was a sort of line as to what might be expected of the two-year-olds next season, when they will be competing for honors in the three-year-old classes. Eleven horses, none of a very high class, but all of which had won some sort of a race during the season, faced the starter.

When the start was effected Trayant and Dye went away in front of the field, and led the run up the stretch to the new course, the rest of the lot being well bunched, with the exception of Miss Prim, who did not seem to be fit for racing, or else would not try to run. On the new track Dye began to falter and fell to the rear about as fast as he had gone to the front in the first quarter of a mile. All but Miss Prim were well bunched, and they came into the main track so that the race seemed to be a possibility for any one of the party except Dye or Miss Prim. When the horses were about half way down the stretch Littlefield cut loose with Lady Mitchell, who had always been in the leading division, and, shaking off the rest of the crowd, she won the race in very clever style from Tragedian, who had about as easy a task beating the rest of the field. He was three lengths in front of Travline, who was a half dozen before any of the rest. It was a very pretty race and evoked the liveliest sort of enthusiasm.

Hardly less interest was shown in the Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds, which was also run over the Withers mile, though the distance was an eighth of a mile less than that of the previous race. Nine took part in this dash, and Littlefield, who had won in the race before, managed to get home in front again, this time with The Friar, the imported colt of the Messrs. Morris, of which so much had been exected in the Spring and Summer, and who has generally failed to run up to anticipations. Divide and Hi Daddy were the pair that made the pace for the field. They were in front until the new track was reached, when Rhodesia was sent into the lead. Littlefield sat still on his horse until well into the stretch, when he again made play for the money, as he had done with Lady Mitchell, and again with the same result. The Friar slipped home a rather easy winner by a length from Rhodesia, who beat the rest of the field by three lengths. Divide, Typhoon, and Challenger finished all in a bunch heads apart, just behind the Keene filly.

Tom Cromwell was all out at the end of the sixth race, which he won by the narrowest of margins from Merry Prince. Sapelo, with Sloane in the saddle, had led to the last sixteenth pole. There, when he had had enough of it, and was trying to stop, Belleport, who was also tired out, ran into him, and Sapelo had such a bad stumble that it was marvelous that Sloane was not badly thrown. He was unseated, but managed to catch hold of the horse's neck in time to save himself. The horse also saved himself from a fall, and fortunately a bad accident was averted. The presence of the temporary fence alone saved the pair from a fall to the track. Sloane claimed a foul against Hirsch, who rode Belleport, but the latter was let off with a reprimand. Merry Prince came with such a rush at the time of the crowding that he managed to get within a short head of Tom Cromwell as the pair went by the judges. It was a tight fit for the men who had backed the winner at very short odds as "the best thing of the day."

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:12.

1—Gotham, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 127 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(McCafferty)
2—Trillette, Wolf Hill Stable's b. f., 3, 96, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Nutt)
3—Bonaparte, Mrs. D. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 110, 8 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

Tinge, 4, 111, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Brandywine, 4, 116, 6 to 1, (Hill;) Forget, 3, 106, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Magian, 4, 115, 9 to 2, (Taral;) Karma, 3, 92, 30 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Tremargo, 3, 110, 7 to 2, (Clayton,) also ran, and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. f., by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 6 to 2.....(Clayton)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagrain's ch. c., 107, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hill)
Trayline, A. M. Hunter's br. f., 104, 4 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Olivia L., 92, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Mohawk Prince, 99, 5 to 1, (Nutt;) Virginia Water, 96, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Passover, 108, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Azure, 114, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Trayant, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Dye, 93, 20 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Miss Prim, 106, 15 to 1, (Waller,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Champagne Stakes of $4,000 for two-year-olds, of which $500 to second and $300 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

1—The Friar, A. H. and D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 118 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Littlefield)
2—Rhodesia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hewitt)
3—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 110, 8 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Typhoon II., 113, 2 to 1, (Hill;) Challenger, 115½, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Voter, 114, 6 to 1, (Lewis;) Bannock, 108, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Sunny Slope, 110, 15 to 1, (Clayton), and Hi Daddy, 110, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran, and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Fairview Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Time—1:50.

1—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., by Gano-Dolly L., 100 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
2—Jefferson, Erie Stable's b. g., 104, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....Lambley)
3—Dr. Grimes, F. Burlew's b. g., 95, 11 to 10.....(Hirsch)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers' mile. Time—1:42.

1—The Swain, Covington & Kent's ch. h., 4 years, by Galore-Pride of the Village, 113 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Ballard)
2—Marshall, W. Stearns's b. h., 6, 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. c., 4, 101, 13 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

Runaway, 5, 108, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Kingstone, 3, 104, 10 to 1, (Nutt;) Campania, 4, 103, 15 to 1, (Bunn;) Crimea, 3, 89, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Sun Up, 4, 111, 8 to 1, (Hamilton;) Patrol, 3, 107½, 8 to 5, (Sims,) and Cromwell, 4, 113, 15 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong, over the hill. Time—1:56½.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Bramble-Ponsie, 110 pounds, 7 to 10.....(Sims.)
2—Murray Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 3, 105, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hewitt)
3—Bellport, Jefferson Stable's br. c., 3, 88, 10 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a head; half a length between second and third.

Doggett, 4, 95, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Sapelo, 3, 103, 4 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

Prince of Wales's Colt Wins a Race.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the race for the Criterion Stakes was won by the Prince of Wales's bay colt Oakdene, by Donovan, out of Poetry. Leopold de Rothschild's bay filly Goletta, by Galopin, out of Biserta, was second, and the Duke of Westminster's bay colt Rust, by Bluegreen, out of Ruth, was third.

TRINITY DEFEATS DWIGHT.

The Winners Prevent Their Foes from Scoring at Football.

The Trinity School football team defeated the Dwight School eleven in a well-played game for the championship of the New-York Interscholastic Football League by the score of 32 to 0 at Berkeley Oval yesterday. The Trinity team had a slight advantage in weight in the line, but was weaker in the centre rush position.

The Trinity team made the first touch-down in less than three minutes of actual play by two fine runs of thirty and forty yards by O'Rourke and Beers, respectively. O'Rourke prettily kicked the goal.

On the following kick-off O'Rourke made a sprint of forty-five yards for the second touch-down, and five minutes later Beers scored the third touch-down, O'Rourke kicking both goals. Dwight then braced up, and, by dint of hard rushing by Adler and Cameron, advanced the ball to Trinity's six-yard line, when time was called with the ball in Dwight's possession.

In the second half Page made a pretty run of forty-five yards for a touch-down after two minutes' play, and Beers followed with two additional touch-downs. The ball was in Dwight's territory for the greater part of this half. The final score was: Trinity, 32; Dwight, 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Trinity.	Position.	Dwight.
Jackson	Left end	Elckmeyer
E. Brown	Left tackle	Clapp
Blount	Left guard	Lippe
Tanes	Centre	Slawson
Mitchell	Right guard	Love
Page	Right tackle	Mullally
R. McClave	Right end	Vinton
Taylor	Quarter back	McCord
S. McClave	Left half back	Bogart
Beers	Right half back	Adler, (Capt.)
O'Rourke	Full back	Cameron

Score—Trinity, 32; Dwight, 0. Touch-downs—Beers, (4,) O'Rourke, Page. Goals kicked—O'Rourke, 4. Umpire—J. Bien, Berkeley School. Referee—A. Beers, De La Salle.—Linesmen—A. Tanes, Trinity, and S. Kidder, Trinity. Substitutes—McCabe and Mullally. Time of game—Two halves of thirty-five minutes each.

COUNTRY CYCLING CLUB PLANS.

Work to be Pushed to Secure a Home on the Merrick Road.

Another step was taken yesterday to crystalize the Seawanhaka Country Cycling Club, the plans for which have been discussed considerably of late in the fashionable wheeling circles of this city and Brooklyn. The Treasurer, Augustus M. Price, filed articles of incorporation, and subscription books were at the office of the club in Bedford Avenue, near Herkimer Street. The club will be capitalized at $45,000, with 3,000 shares at $15 each. One member cannot hold more than five shares. If possible, it is the intention of the promoters to secure a house on the Merrick Road that can be easily converted into a clubhouse. Failing in this, a location will be secured near Lynbrook, and a house built thereon in the near future. It is hoped the place will be ready by next June.

Assurances have been given that 100 shares will be taken by members of the Union League Club, Wheelmen; George A. Needham and D. B. Van Vleck, Kings County Wheelmen; George T. Stebbins, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; H. B. Fullerton, Whirling Dervishes; Charles K. Alley, New-York Athletic Club, and E. M. Dickenson, Riverside Wheelmen.

KINGS COUNTY FIXTURES.

Plenty of Amusement Planned for This Winter in the Clubhouse.

The Entertainment Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen has decided upon having plenty of amusement in the Grant Square clubhouse this Winter. Yesterday it made known its programme for the first half of the season. It is as follows: Nov. 2, opening stag; 10, euchre and kaffee klatsch; 17, euchre and kaffee klatsch; 24, stag salmagundi; 25, entertainment and dance; Dec. 1, euchre and cocoa; 8, euchre and kaffee klatsch; 10, package party and informal dance; 15, euchre and kaffee klatsch; 22, hard times smoker, (prize awarded for the shabbiest costume;) 31, New Year's Eve stag.

The schedule for the home bowling tournament was also announced yesterday, as follows: Nov. 6, Crawford versus Winton; 9, Lyndhurst versus Columbia; 13, Humber versus Winton; 16, Crawford versus Stearns; 20, Lyndhurst versus Stearns; 23, Crawford vs. Humber; 27, Columbia versus Winton; 30, Lyndhurst versus Winton; Dec. 4, Crawford versus Columbia; 7, Humber versus Stearns, and 11, Columbia versus Stearns.

In the committee's announcement it calls attention to the pool tournament, which will be a feature of the indoor season. Entries should be sent at once to Hugo Wundram, who will have charge of the arrangements.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Tinkham Cycle Company makes the announcement that, owing to their inability to get desirable spaces at the next cycle show to be held in this city, in February, they will not be represented there, but will instead have an exhibit of their '97 models of carriers, tricycles, and bicycles at their main store, 308 West Fifty-ninth Street. The company also states that it will be pleased to loan bicycles from its renting department to all agents who may care to see the city awheel.

—A committee comprising Theodore F. Merseler, Chairman; P. Anthony Brock, and Charles V. Tuthill has been appointed by the Good Roads Association of Hudson County to draft a new set of by-laws and constitution. The committee has also been instructed to get up a pamphlet showing what has been done by the association and what it hopes to do.

—In the bicycle parade in Jersey City Heights Saturday evening, promoted by the Iroquois Wheelmen, the following clubs will be largely represented: Arbor-el Wheelmen, Anchor Athletic Club Wheelmen, Clio Wheelmen, Castle Point Cyclers, Mercury Cyclers, Thorn Cyclers, Turner Cyclers, and Sylva Athletic Club Wheelmen.

—Efforts will be made this week by the Streets and Highway Committee of the New-York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen to secure improvements in the roads of Central Park and the placing of signs at the top of hills cautioning riders to be careful in descent.

—A large meeting of club Presidents is expected at the Hotel Bartholdi this evening to reorganize the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs on lines suggested by the President, P. Anthony Brock. The meeting will be called at 8:30 o'clock.

—The Zobo band of the Bushwick Wheelmen will take part in the Pequod Club's demonstration in Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. The Bushwick's road runs will be held on the Rockaway pike on election day morning, beginning at 10 o'clock.

—The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City has adopted an ordinance regulating the size of bicycle bells. They cannot be over 8 inches in diameter. The ordinance was suggested by the Good Roads Association of Hudson County.

—The standing in the first round of the Kings County Wheelmen's club team bowling tournament is as follows: Columbia won 2 games, lost 1; Stearns, 2, 1; Crawford, 2, 1; Humber, 1, 2; Winton, 1, 2; Lyndhurst, 1, 2.

—The new shelter house at the foot of the Coney Island cycle path has been nearly destroyed by the encroachment of the waves. It was a popular stopping place for cyclists.

—Messrs. M. Jakobson and John Kress Sunday made a century run from Astoria to Oakwood, L. I., and return in five house and twenty-five minutes on a tandem.

—According to the change in the by-laws, the Board of Governors will hereafter have entire charge of the affairs of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

—The membership of the New-York State Division now lacks 172 of reaching the 20,000 mark aimed at this year. A year ago the division had but 9,199 members.

—The course selected for the Tatum twenty-five-mile race on Thanksgiving Day is on the Rockaway Road toward Jamaica. The referee will be Will R. Pitman.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Exquisite Color blendings. Lowest Prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

STONED BY A SILVER MOB

VICIOUS ATTACK ON PARADERS IN ASSUMPTION, ILL.

Several Men in the Procession Hit by the Missiles—One Person Badly Hurt—Antioch College Students Make an Attempt to "Rotten-Egg" a Silver Orator at Yellow Springs, Ohio—His Speech Reflected on Their President.

ASSUMPTION, Ill., Oct. 27.—More trouble is expected here between Republicans and Democrats.

The former are swearing vengeance on the latter for stoning their parade last night. As the column moved past some vacant ground, shadowed by adjoining buildings, there came upon it a shower of stones. A number of men in the ranks were hit, but James B. Abrams of Taylorville seemed to be the especial target. He was struck full in the face by one of the missiles and badly hurt. The marchers charged their assailants, but the latter escaped. Many of them are known, and numerous fights are expected should they appear on the streets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 27.—There was a most exciting time this afternoon at a political meeting at Yellow Springs, eight miles south, addressed by Allen O. Myers, John R. McLean's old political partner. The trouble originated over Myers making a severe personal attack on President D. A. Long of Antioch College of that place. Long has been stumping extensively for the Republicans, and recently he and Myers have brushed elbows politically at meetings in this vicinity. Long is the man who gained wide celebrity on account of getting the five-hundred-dollar prize offered by Columbia College for the best essay on the money question. He was a Confederate soldier in the sixties, and Myers said he was a traitor to the North in war and now, in time

THE MAKE-UP OF THE HOUSE

PROBABILITIES AS TO CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Republicans Likely to Have a Majority of About 100 in the Lower Branch of Congress—Indications that the Populists Will Make More of a Showing than in the Present Congress — Democratic Strength Estimated at 105.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Weighing the confidence of the Republicans with the claims of the Democrats, and giving some attention to the comments of men who are acquainted with the conditions in the States and who are not naturally disposed to misrepresent, the outlook is that the Republican majority in the Fifty-fifth Congress, in the House of Representatives, will be not far from 100.

Without exactly defining the stripe of some of the fusion candidates who seem likely to be chosen, it is plain that if the Republicans drop twenty-one of the members they hold in the present House the Populists will pick up fifteen of them and the Democrats get only six. It was apparent at the beginning of the campaign that one result of the election would be the gain of the Populists, and it was believed the gain would be at the expense of the Democrats—a theory not quite supported by the canvass.

Many reports from careful observers in Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Virginia were considered in making up the table herewith presented, showing approximately the make-up of the next House. In the States mentioned, however, and in districts which it is believed will give majorities for McKinley, personal objections are quoted against candidates, and these, if the popularity of Bryan is underestimated, will make the delegations stand better for the Democrats; but there is small probability that the canvassers are uniformly mistaken in all the States.

There is a difference of opinion among Republicans about Delaware. Some of them believe Willis, the Republican candidate for Congress, will be successful, and Edgerton, the Populist Secretary here, has justified this belief in a table given for publication in which he does not claim the vote of Delaware for Bryan.

The Republican Congressional Committee expects to secure a larger number of members of the House than is given in the table below. But they are prepared, as all persons should be, to discover that the Republican and Populist fusion in Texas has not held together as well as was hoped, and that there has been too much confidence in Republican strength in Missouri. The Democrats may secure all of the members from Texas, except one Republican. One estimate has given one member from Washington to the Republicans and one to the Populists, and by districts. Washington is not divided into districts, and it is probable the two members from that State will be Republicans, or one Democrat and one Populist.

The Next House as It May Be.

The next House of Representatives as compared with the existing House, will be about as follows:

	Fifty-fourth Congress.			Fifty-fifth Congress.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Alabama	2	6	1	..	7	2
Arkansas	..	6	..	..	6	..
California	6	1	..	4	2	1
Colorado	1	..	1	..	1	1
Connecticut	4	..	..	4	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	1	..	..
Florida	..	2	..	..	2	..
Georgia	..	11	..	..	11	..
Idaho	1	..	..	..	..	1
Illinois	22	..	..	17	5	..
Indiana	13	..	..	11	2	..
Iowa	11	..	..	11	..	..
Kansas	7	..	1	4	..	3
Kentucky	5	6	..	8	3	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	3	3	..
Maine	4	..	..	4	..	..
Maryland	3	3	..	3	3	..
Massachusetts	12	1	..	12	1	..
Michigan	12	..	..	12	..	..
Minnesota	7	..	..	4	2	1
Mississippi	..	7	..	..	7	..
Missouri	11	4	..	7	8	..
Montana	1	..	..	1	..	..
Nebraska	5	..	1	3	2	1
Nevada	..	..	1	..	..	1
New-Hampshire	2	..	..	2	..	..
New-Jersey	8	..	..	8	..	..
New-York	29	5	..	31	3	..
North Carolina	3	3	3	3	1	5
North Dakota	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ohio	19	2	..	16	4	1
Oregon	2	..	..	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	28	2	..	28	1	1
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	2	..	..
Tennessee	4	6	..	4	5	..
Texas	1	12	..	3	7	3
Utah	1	..	..	..	1	..
Vermont	2	..	..	2	..	..
Virginia	1	9	..	2	8	..
Washington	2	..	..	..	2	..
West Virginia	4	..	..	4	..	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..	9	..	1
Wyoming	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	250	99	8	229	105	23

Whole number of members.....357
Republican majority, Fifty-fourth Congress...143
Republican majority, Fifty-fifth Congress....101
Populist increase over Fifty-fourth Congress.. 15

Sound Money vs. Silver.

The vote for sound money may be a trifle smaller than the Republican majority. Scattered about in States there are Republican candidates who have been described as silver McKinley men who may be depended upon to vote for free coinage if the opportunity is offered. One of these is from Ohio. Montana will return Hartman, (Rep.,) but he is the choice of all silver men in the State. The Nevada member, if it be Newlands, is put in the Populist column, although he is listed in the Congressional Directory as a silver party man. The instances of unsound money Republicans are few. Most of the Populists and straight Democrats are for free coinage.

SMITH M. WEED ON BRYAN.

His Address Before a Sound Money Meeting in Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—At a meeting in the interest of sound money tonight the principal speaker was Smith M. Weed, for years one of the most prominent Democrats of the State. There was a large crowd present, Republicans and sound-money Democrats uniting in the organization of the meeting. Mr. Weed spoke, in part, as follows:

"I have always been a Democrat, and I am a Democrat now. The Bryanites have left the time-honored tenets of the party and a lot of Populists have taken possession of the Democratic Conventions—stolen the livery of Democracy to serve Populism and all that that implies. Three months ago I was a Democrat in good standing; so was Cleveland and his Cabinet and hundreds of thousands of others who had always been Democrats and fought within the ranks of the party, who stood then and stand now where Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden stood. We are in accord with the Democratic Convention of this State, a convention that unanimously resolved for honest money. I have not changed a jot or tittle. I stand where I stood three months ago, and where the Democratic Party has stood since its beginning—for honest money, for respect and reverence for the Constitution, for an honest, law-abiding, law-enforcing Government; no North, no South, no East, no West. Yet to-day I and all the old-time Democrats who stand with me are out of the Bryan camp.

"I was present at the Chicago Convention, the first convention I had attended for years. I saw and heard these people and heard from their own lips what they meant. I saw and heard Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, and the rest of the wild Populists and Socialists in that convention, and I knew that they and their platform meant repudiation, dishonor to us as a Nation, hatred, envy, and jealousy of citizen against citizen, and of section against section of this country. Since I have read the speeches of the nominee of that convention; have read with horror as well as with sorrow the ravings of the candidate nominated by that convention, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that no self-respecting Democrat could support Bryan on any platform.

"In all financial disturbances in any improper or unwise interference with finances, the wage earner, the laborer, the mechanic, the farmer, or, as Mr. Bryan styles them, the "common people," are the sure sufferers. The rich can stand it. But to the middle classes, the wage earners, it is of great and momentous consequence.

"The hard times—the dull state of business which now prevails—can in a great measure be traced to the silver agitation in Congress and in this country. In another way this has helped to make hard times. The grain, cotton, and cattle producers cannot depend upon a foreign market as they could some years ago. This silver agitation has substantially closed a great portion of the manufacturing and mining establishments of this country, and the closing of these establishments has deprived the farmer of the home market.

"These men, who, like Bryan—without business experience of any kind, but a self-esteem that astounds the world—have brought upon the people of this country all the troubles of the last three years. These prairie financiers of the West and the wild financial experts of the South ask you to bring disgrace and dishonor upon your beloved country, and disaster, loss, and misery upon yourselves.

"Mr. Bryan's election would be a step backward in the cause of humanity. No black flag of repudiation, no red flag of anarchy, must be permitted to be flung over the beacon of liberty, National honor, and freedom, that the United States has for so many years held aloft to the liberty loving people of all the world. You, Mr. Bryan, and your co-conspirators, will be in the position of the traitor in a scene enacted many years ago. You have attempted to sell for silver the Democratic Party. It will not succeed,

"'For humanity sweeps onward,
Where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas
With the silver in his hands,
And the hooting mob of yesterday,
In silent awe returns,
And gathers up the ashes
Into history's golden urns.'

"You and your howling mob, when the craze is over, will quietly wend your way back to the old Democratic Party, and thank the men who have had the courage to make a stand that will save that old party from entire destruction."

FORECAST BY BANKERS.

Predictions from Various States as to the Election Results.

Price, McCormick & Co. addressed a letter to all the banks and bankers in the United States Oct. 9, inclosing a postal card, on which the recipient was requested to give his estimate of the plurality that McKinley or Bryan would receive in the State, county, and city in which the person addressed resident.

To this inquiry the firm had received up to 3 P. M. Oct. 24, 3,162 replies. These have been collated and compiled by Messrs. Barrow, Wade & Guthrie, chartered accountants. The result is as follows:

	—McKINLEY.— Replies Rec'ved.	Average Plurality.	—BRYAN.— Replies Rec'ved.	Average Plurality.
Alabama	..	....	35	35,068
Arkansas	..	....	44	57,079
California	32	7,153	16	10,562
Colorado	1	8,000	48	84,102
Connecticut	33	29,287	..	....
Florida	8	1,487	..	....
Georgia	2	3,000	14	10,963
Idaho	..	....	61	51,196
Illinois	3	....	3	12,500
Indiana	203	77,235	26	35,730
Iowa	106	10,689	15	21,000
Kansas	383	46,650	15	17,600
Kentucky	118	12,116	52	19,432
Louisiana	71	10,673	20	20,745
Maine	22	50,000	2	32,500
Maryland	33	18,824	..	....
Massachusetts	48	59,210	2	10,000
Michigan	136	34,218	1	75,000
Minnesota	124	29,634	13	16,692
Mississippi	1	47,500	17	12,000
Missouri	8	8,625	170	46,159
Montana	..	....	15	45,578
Nebraska	175	6,887	37	15,986
Nevada	..	....	3	4,500
New-Hampshire	22	18,087	..	....
New-Jersey	23	31,304	..	....
New-York	136	213,414	5	27,000
North Carolina	4	13,750	10	28,500
North Dakota	22	3,590	4	3,872
Ohio	169	71,843	2	12,500
Oregon	20	4,040	3	4,000
Pennsylvania	135	241,640	..	....
Rhode Island	3	17,866	..	....
South Carolina	..	....	24	43,250
South Dakota	59	6,349	11	6,272
Tennessee	9	11,688	62	22,346
Texas	4	22,600	81	72,246
Utah	..	....	9	35,888
Vermont	13	37,307	..	....
Virginia	2	5,000	41	25,365
Washington	5	1,800	18	8,972
West Virginia	11	9,072	6	6,500
Wisconsin	117	48,521	2	17,500
Wyoming	12	654	..	....

PRINCIPAL CITIES SHOW FOLLOWING RESULTS.

City.	—McKINLEY.— Replies Rec'ved.	Average Plurality.	—BRYAN.— Replies Rec'ved.	Average Plurality.
Balt.more	10	17,300	..	....
Boston	8	6,325	..	....
Brooklyn	1	25,000	..	....
Buffalo	5	9,800	..	....
Chicago	11	62,907	..	....
Cincinnati	8	13,172	..	....
Cleveland	8	6,375	1	4,000
Detroit	5	9,900	..	....
Milwaukee	3	6,333	..	....
New-York	8	26,750	5	54,004
Philadelphia	8	81,875	..	....
Pittsburg	8	27,500	..	....
St. Louis	8	24,375	..	....
San Francisco	2	8,750	..	....

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—A sound-money meeting of the cabinet trade will be held in the auction room of Mason & Co., (Limited,) at Seventh Street and the East River, this evening. The speakers will be John Proctor Clarke, Abraham Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, Edmund Whitman, Ferdinand Eidman, candidate for Congress, and William Voekel, candidate for the Assembly.

—Dr. Marion M. Miller, who is running for Congress in the Twelfth District on the People's Party ticket, has challenged Charles A. Hess, the Republican candidate, to a joint debate on the money question. In his letter, Dr. Miller says he challenged Col. George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate, but received no answer from him.

—Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont, "Farmer" Var Riper, Arthur Outram Sherman, and Abraham Gruber, were the speakers at the noon-day meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League yesterday, and they urged their hearers to work and vote for the sound-money candidates.

—A large National Democratic mass meeting was held in Music Hall, Yonkers, yesterday. The speakers were Frederic W. Hinrichs, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; James V. Lawrence, candidate for Congress, and Bela D. Eller, candidate for Assembly.

—At the regular noon-day meeting of the Wholesale Republican Dry Goods Club yesterday, Gov. Charles W. Lippitt of Rhode Island, State Senator Brush of New-York, and Creswell McLaughlin of New-Jersey, made speeches in favor of the election of McKinley and Hobart.

—The McKinley organization of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a meeting to-night in the Murray Hill Lyceum. Mayor Strong, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Gen. Ansom G. McCook, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and others will speak.

—The Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Committee will get the election news next Tuesday night over a private wire in the committee's rooms, at 767 and 769 Sixth Avenue. The rooms are big. All are invited.

—Col. A. C. Fisk, the People's Party candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District, has challenged Philip B. Low, the Republican, and W. H. Burke, the Tammany candidate, to a joint debate on the money question.

—The Jewelers' Sound Money Club held a meeting at noon yesterday, which was addressed by Commodore James D. Smith and Edward Vroom, the actor.

—The U. S. Grant Republican Club will hold a meeting to-night at 11 Prince Street. A parade will precede the meeting.

—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will speak to-night at Hastings-on-Hudson.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Exquisitely French
Musical Novelties.

WHERE GOLD HAS VANISHED

WAGES AND PRICES IN CHEAP-MONEY COUNTRIES.

In Brazil as Paper Milreis Depreciate Prices Rise and Wages Advance Sometimes but Not Always—Minister Thompson Writes to the State Department—Silver and Copper Persia—Spanish Wages Decrease in Buying Power.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Reports on money and wages from United States diplomatic and consular officials abroad continue to pour into the Department of State in response to Secretary Olney's July circular asking to know the experience of foreign nations with the currency problem.

Minister Thompson, in a dispatch from Rio, says:

"There has been no material change in the monetary system of Brazil recently, although every effort is being made to again reach a metallic basis. The constantly maturing obligations of the Government abroad and the large imports and returns on foreign capital invested here make Brazil a large debtor nation.

"In addition, deficits are constantly occurring in the fiscal affairs of the Government, and notwithstanding the burdensome tariff duties, it seems almost impossible to bring about a balance in the revenues and disbursements.

"The recent change in the form of government and the unfortunate disturbances that followed have no doubt contributed in a great degree toward the present unsatisfactory condition of the national finances. There can be no doubt that within the last seven years, or since the proclamation of the republic, manufacturing as well as agriculture has made enormous strides.

The Explanation.

"This can only be attributed to the development of a new and wonderfully rich country. It is attributed by many, among whom is the President of the republic, to autonomy granted the States under the Federal Constitution. This appears to be a reasonable solution, and no one for a moment would assign it to the increased but depreciated volume of currency."

Minister Thompson finds it impossible to answer the questions of the department relating to wages and prices, as no statistics are available.

"In general, however," he concludes, "I may state that the value of labor, as expressed in milreis, is being advanced as the milreis depreciate in value, although the cost of necessities, especially such as are imported, must necessarily advance with every fall in its exchange value.

"It is not unusual, I understand, to find labor receiving now the same wages that were paid when the milreis were quoted at 12d. and 14d., which to-day has dropped to 9d. Brazil has adopted the gold standard, but paper alone is in circulation."

Afraid to Risk Capital.

Consul General Tyler, at Teheran, concludes his report upon the trade and industries of Persia with the following paragraph:

"The disorganized state of the currency, following the depreciation of silver, and an extravagant coinage of copper, has placed the trade of the country in a very unsettled condition. Only those who, from long experience, can, within certain limits, forecast the fluctuations of the future, have the courage to risk their capital where the probabilities of loss are so many.

"If the problem of restoring the former equilibrium is to be solved, it seems that it will have to be done with foreign capital and intelligence."

Persia has a fluctuating silver standard.

H. Clay Armstrong, Jr., in charge of our legation in Spain, makes a very voluminous reply. He says that the bimetallic system prevails in theory, the Bank of Spain, which is a copy of the Bank of France, holding one-half of its cash reserve for the payment of its notes in gold and the other half in silver, yet, of gold in actual circulation there is none. The per capita circulation is $23.75, of which $11.32 is based on metallic coinage. Mr. Armstrong says:

"Here, in other words, the fact has been demonstrated that, as in the physical world, two bodies cannot occupy the same space in the same time, so in the monetary world the two metals cannot cover the same commercial field at the same time, both filling the place of a basis of value."

Effect Like unto a Tariff.

As to the effect on industries of the Spanish financial condition, the report says that, so far as manufacturing is concerned, the present low rate of exchange and consequent higher prices paid for foreign manufactured articles may have caused some expansion of industries already established, and assisted others in their establishment, for the manufactured article made from Spanish raw material.

In other words, the depreciation of currency has had something like the effect of a protective tariff, and that is particularly true of some mining enterprises, which pay the same wages to employes while selling their product at an increased valuation.

There has been no material decrease or increase in wages, though there has been a diminution in the purchasing power of a day's wage of 12 to 15 per cent. to meet the inevitable advance in prices caused by this kind of protection. Agricultural laborers receive from 30 to 40 cents per day and feed themselves; skilled laborers have had their wages slightly raised.

The National Mint at Madrid is open for the free coinage of gold. The coinage of silver and copper, however, is a State enterprise, the metal being bought by the Director of the Treasury at the current prices. The coinage is then absolutely restricted by the will of the Government.

GOOD WORD FOR STEVENSON.

Bryan Praises the Vice President in a Speech at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—Mr. Bryan began his speechmaking to-day a little after midnight, when he was called out of his car at Carlinville by the persistent and vociferous demands of a crowd of 500 persons. He spoke at Lincoln at 7 o'clock. In this city he addressed an audience of about 10,000.

Vice President Stevenson introduced him, and in his introductory speech said:

"We have kept the faith, we have not departed from the traditions of the fathers; we preserve the ancient Democratic landmarks, and the landmarks of all parties up to the assembling of the St. Louis Convention."

Mr. Bryan, in his speech, said:

"I find special gratification in being permitted to speak to the people of Bloomington, for this is the home of the Vice President of the greatest nation on God's footstool. We who have been keepers of the Democratic faith love Adlai Stevenson not only for what he is, but we love him because he is all we have left of the last National Democratic ticket.

"The Bible tells you of the father who loved the prodigal son when he returned. I tell you of the Democratic father who loves the son who went not astray. How we shall feel for the prodigal son if he comes back I cannot say, but, my friends, I know how we feel toward those who said home instead of going out to feed the hogs of the other people.

"If you have any doubt as to the Democracy of our position on the money question, I want you to read what the Republican candidate for the Presidency said yesterday. He says in a speech from the front porch:

"'Every dollar representing one hundred cents and good not only among our own people, but wherever trade goes, in every mart and market place in the world.'

"Now, remember what he says. Speaking of this dollar, he says: 'It was made by the Republican Party, but let me say while it was made by the Republican Party, the Administration of Grover Cleveland has maintained it.'

"He tells you that Grover Cleveland has simply carried out the policy of the Republican Party, and inferentially tells you that Republican success means that the Republican Party for four years will carry out the policy of Grover Cleveland.

"My friends, these are strange times. You will not find in our political history another instance where a President has been thrown overboard by his own party only to be caught up and idolized by the opposing party. Yet that is what you find to-day. The only people who are commending the financial policy of Grover Cleveland are the men who are trying to elect a Republican President to continue that policy for four years more."

A TENACIOUS CLUTCH

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

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New York Telephone Co.

(Successor to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company)
18 Cortlandt St. 113 West 38th St.

MR. SHEEHAN'S MANIFESTO.

His Final Address to Voters—Charges Coercion and Intimidation.

These are the days of "final addresses" to the voters from the different political leaders, and John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, issued his yesterday. It was addressed to the "Voters of the City of New-York," and follows:

"But a few days remain of the present canvass, the result of which, in my opinion, will be more important to the American people than any contest that has ever taken place in the history of our country.

"The people of the United States are engaged in a struggle to preserve popular government. They have opposed to them all the moneyed interests of the country, every monopoly, every trust, every syndicate, and every combination of wealth.

"Trusts, monopolies, syndicates, and combinations have been so much favored by legislation in the past that they have come to look upon themselves as the real rulers of this Republic. They fear the result, knowing that if William Jennings Bryan is elected every anti-trust law upon the statute books will be rigidly enforced. For this reason, no effort will be spared by them to defeat a result which will prevent a continuance of the special privileges they have enjoyed in the past.

"Employers of men in this city not satisfied with the methods pursued to force their employes to vote for the Republican candidates, are going still further, and are actually compelling them to participate in the so-called Republican parade on Saturday next. The purpose of this parade is not so much to boom McKinley in this city as to create a sentiment against the Democratic candidates in the West.

"It is their intention to make this parade most imposing. All the large manufacturing establishments and stores that employ a vast number of people, the insurance companies, the banks, the trust companies, and corporations of all kinds are closing their places of business on that day, covertly ordering their employes to take part in the parade. There are thousands of men who will join in this procession who are in sympathy with the Democratic candidates.

"In submitting to such a system of tyranny these employes are adopting the only wise course open to them. A refusal to march on this day is certain to mark them for dismissal immediately following the election. Having others depending upon them for support, they should comply with the request of their employers, no matter how unjust or unreasonable the demand may be. If insisted upon, they should even wear McKinley buttons as well as parade. On Tuesday next they will have the power to resent this insult to their manhood and to the American people. On that day, removed from the influence of their employers, they can mark the cross in the circle underneath the star, and thereby more emphatically express their opposition to a system of illegal interference with their rights as citizens.

"Voters of New-York, do not be led astray by any emblem that you may see over the name of 'National Democracy.' There is but one Democratic candidate for President of the United States, and but one Democratic ticket bearing the names of Bryan and Sewall; they are printed underneath the five-pointed star.

"Let this be impressed strongly upon your mind. Do not attempt to split your ticket. Vote a straight Democratic ballot; make a cross mark in the circle underneath the star, in order that no excuse can be made by antagonistic Inspectors of Election to throw your vote away.

"The star is the Democratic emblem; the circle underneath that star is where your cross mark should be.

"Citizens of New-York, without regard to party, who believe in American manhood, and who are opposed to coercion and intimidation, place your mark there as a rebuke to men whom accident has given more money than you, and made them your employers.

"The law says:

"'Any person or corporation who, directly or indirectly, uses or threatens to use any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any other manner practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person or persons, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election. * * *'

"Being an employer, pays his employes with salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which is written or printed any political motto, device, or argument, containing threats, expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of a general election puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice, or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up, or wages of his employes reduced or other threats, implied or expressed, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if a corporation shall, in addition, forfeit its charter.'

"Voters, intimidation and coercion are going on in this city; large stores and factories are violating the provisions of this law. The regular Democratic organization of the City of New-York pledges itself in the words of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 'That every scoundrel, whether public officer or private citizen, who is detected in any violation of the law shall be vigorously prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary if possible.'

"Let this be a Government by an official elected by the whole people without intimidation or coercion of any kind.

"Finally, let us call your attention to the request of our candidate, William Jennings Bryan: 'That Saturday, Oct. 31, be designated as "Flag Day." Every Democrat should on that day publicly display the flag of our country with not a star erased nor a stripe polluted by partisan advertisement. Display the flag to honor it and the country it represents. Let Democrats gather at their meeting places and listen to patriotic speeches. Let us celebrate the day as patriots, not as partisans.'"

SOUND MONEY'S ADVANCE

DANIEL G. GRIFFIN FINDS MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT.

The National Democratic Candidate for Governor Believes Bryan Will Be Defeated in This State by 300,000 Plurality—General Approval of the Indianapolis Platfrom—A Terse Explanation of How to Vote Properly.

Daniel G. Griffin, the National Democratic nominee for Governor, called at the party headquarters, in Twenty-third Street, yesterday. He is taking an active part in his own and in the National campaign. He will speak at Saratoga to-morrow night, and at Mount Vernon Friday night. In speaking of the progress of the campaign, as observed by him, Mr. Griffin said:

"The hopes of a good vote for Palmer and Buckner may be realized as the certainty of Bryan's defeat develops. Thousands of Democrats who feel that it is imperative to accomplish his defeat above all things, now see an opportunity to remain within the lines of the Democratic Party and vote for its National candidates, and also to encourage the hope for the future of Democracy. I see no reason to change my prediction that Bryan will be defeated in New-York State by 300,000 plurality.

A Most Encouraging Symptom.

"But one of the most encouraging symptoms of the canvass is the fact that there is not a sound-money Democrat, and hardly a Republican, in this State to-day but who admits that the declarations of the Indianapolis platform on the subject of currency are sounder than those of any other platform that has been adopted this year. I have not given much thought to the subject of the number of votes our organization will receive in this State for its candidates, for the strength of the organization is known better by the respect it commands for its principles than for anything else. However, I am glad to see that everything indicates that our brightest expectations concerning the number of votes we shall receive are likely to be more than realized."

How to Vote.

The Twenty-seventh Assembly District Association of the National Democratic Party has issued a circular to voters, giving directions as to voting the new ballot. The circular is signed by the following ten lawyers: Edward S. Kaufman, Chairman; E. Ellery Anderson, John De Witt Warner, Frederic R. Coudert, Francis M. Scott, John G. Agar, George Walton Green, George L. Rives, George Hoadly, and Clarence C. Ferris.

These attorneys have condensed their advice into a single sentence: "First, make a cross in the circle under the ship emblem. Then, if you desire to vote for a candidate in any other column, make an X mark before the name of such candidate. This will comply with all the requirements of the law."

Meetings To-night.

Meetings will be held to-night under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic State Committee as follows:

First Assembly District, Liberty and Washington Streets. Speakers: Franklin Bartlett, Boardman Wright, Lawrence E. Sexton.

Twelfth Assembly District, 64 East Third Street. Speakers: H. De Forest Baldwin, Mark M. Schlessinger, Lawrence E. Sexton, and E. R. Terry.

Twentieth Assembly District, Schuler's Hall, 233 East Twenty-third Street. Speakers: Theodore Sutro, Neil MacNeil, L. P. Mingey, and S. H. Guggenheimer.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Keyser's Hall, 1,407 Second Avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets. Speakers: Leonard Tuttle, James Byrne, and R. G. Monroe.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. Speakers: James R. Burnet, H. De Forest Baldwin, A. I. Elkus, Thomas J. Falls, Roger Foster, Frank Grady, Mark M. Schlessinger, and Calvin Tompkins.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District, 1,457 Third Avenue. Speakers: James R. Burnet, E. M. Fitzgerald, Roger Foster, Frank Grady, and L. P. Mingey.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Urbach's Hotel, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Speakers: Asa A. Alling, B. F. Mahler, E. Ellery Anderson, James Byrne, and Leonard Tuttle.

FOR JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES.

Calvin Tompkins's Letter of Acceptance for Congressional Nomination.

Calvin Tompkins, the National Democratic candidate for Congress, in his letter accepting the nomination, says:

"The principal question at issue in th's campaign is that which relates to the value of a dollar. The change in the standard of value from a dollar's worth of gold to fifty cents' worth of silver, would affect all wages, salaries, and prices; and everybody, while receiving the same number of dollars as before, would obtain in reality only about half the value he formerly got. But, as wages do not change as often as prices do, the man who votes for the free coinage of silver will vote in favor of cutting wages in two and in favor of advancing prices of clothes, groceries, shelter, and fuel, and everything else that he uses.

The Republican Party in this campaign practicaly advocates maintaining in its integrity the Democratic gold dollar of Andrew Jackson, and this is well. But in voting the Republican ticket one of necessity brings his support to other doctrines and principles which are undemocratic.

"Republicans believe Government should burden itself and others with the care of private interests. Honest Democrats oppose this paternal theory of Governmental oversight and perceive in its application in the past many influences which have tended to bring about the present deplorable condition of the Democratic Party itself. The reiteration of this principle finally poisoned the minds of many of the old party leaders, who, after having been converted to Republicanism, betrayed their party to Populism.

"Under pressure of hard times, the insidious influence of this idea has also affected the judgment of many thousands of our fellow-countrymen, so that not only the magnates of the Sugar Trust, the Silver Trust, and the leaders of Coxey's army naturally turn to the Government at Washington for special legislation, but the farmers and intelligent mechanics do so as well, and hope that through some legal hocuspocus the money of the country may be altered in some way which will benefit them.

"To this and other demands on the part of some of the people for special legislation at the expense of all of the people the National Democratic Party replies by reaffirming the true and constant principles of the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland."

NOTES OF THE BIG PARADE.

Big Representations Promised—The Publishers and Advertisers.

The manner in which the representatives of the various branches of business and the different professions are coming forward for Saturday's business men's parade in the interest of sound money indicates that it will be the most remarkable demonstration, political or otherwise, that has ever been seen in New-York. There seems to be a laudable disposition on the part of the different bodies that are to participate to outdo each other in the way of display, and this will certainly add to the attractiveness of the pageant.

The Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, which has always made a handsome display in big parades in past years, will not be behind in Saturday's affair. Their banner is described by one of the members as the handsomest ever seen in this city. Members of the association will carry yellow satin bannerettes, which will be fac similes of the large banner. The first company will be made up entirely of sound-money Democrats carrying letters of red, white and blue satin spelling the motto of the club, "Country Before Party." The New-York Banks' Glee Club of 150 voices will march with the association and sing patriotic songs.

The Publishers and Advertisers' Sound-Money Club will assemble on Cedar Street, west of Trinity Place, at 2:30 o'clock. The order in which the battalions will march will be announced later. Henry Drisler, Jr., Marshal of this division, has issued the following instructions:

Each company will be sized from right to left, the tallest man on the right.

Dark clothes and dark derby hats are requested.

The distance between companies will be four paces, and company officers are directed to see that that distance is preserved throughout the march in order that compact formation can be maintained.

Guide will be to the left until Twenty-third Street is reached, when guide will be right during passage in review, guide left being resumed at Twenty-sixth Street.

In order that there may be no congestion at the termination of the parade, the organization of each division will be maintained until formal dismissal by the marshal is made.

The flags to be carried by the members of this division will be distributed by the Quartermaster to Captains of companies only, and the distribution will be made at the point of assembly.

The battalion commanders and Captains of companies will be provided with the necessary badges designating their rank.

It is expected that between 2,000 and 3,000 men engaged in electrical pursuits will march in the parade under the banner of the Electrical Sound Money Club. The officers of the club are as follows: President—Gen. E. S. Greeley of E. S. Greeley & Co.; Vice Presidents—U. N. Bethell, New-York Telephone Company; A. S. Brown, Western Union Telegraph Company; F. W. Jones, Postal Telegraph Cable Company; F. A. Pickernell, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; A. L. Salt, Western Electric Company; J. H. Bunnell of J. H. Bunnell & Co., and Charles Blizard, Electric Storage Battery Company; Treasurer—Capt. W. L. Candee of the Okonite Company; Secretary—Stephen L. Coles of The Electrical Review. All persons connected with the electrical industry who desire to take part in the parade are requested to enroll their names with the Secretary, Stephen L. Coles, 162 TIMES Building.

Hamilton W. Mabie of the editorial staff of The Outlook will be the marshal of the Religious Press Battalion in the parade, and among his aides will be Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. H. K. Carroll of The Independent, Dr. Mallory of The Churchman, and the editors of the other leading religious periodicals.

The Jersey City sound-money lawyers of both political parties have formed a battalion to participate in the parade. Willard C. Fiske, a Democrat and an officer of the Seventh Regiment, has been chosen Colonel.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon a communication was received from Chief Conlin protesting against the granting of permission to place trucks and other vehicles along the route of parade, to be used as stands. The Chief said that they would not only block the streets, but would be dangerous to life and limb, and would interfere with the policemen in the performance of their duty. The Commissioners agreed with the Chief's views, and a copy of the communication was forwarded to the Board of Aldermen.

MAYOR PRAISES THE PRESS.

Talks at the Meeting of the Publishers' Sound-Money Club.

Mayor Strong addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the Publishers' and Advertisers' Sound Money Club yesterday afternoon in Room No. 21, TIMES Building. The place was crowded, and a hearty welcome was accorded to Col. Strong.

"I feel like a friend of mine who had but recently joined the Episcopalian Church," said the Mayor. "He was asked how he liked the church. He replied that he liked it because it afforded him an opportunity to talk back at the clergyman. After having been talked at by the press in a manner good, bad, and indifferent, this is the first opportunity I have had to talk back to the press. But I will not take advantage of you.

"The press of New-York, by the position it has assumed in this campaign, has done the city great honor. The New-York newsp

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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata—8:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lion's Heart—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—His Late Wife—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—Prince Ananias—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1896.

SILVER, WAGES, AND PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is unfortunate that the reports procured by the State Department concerning currency systems abroad as related to wages and prices, published three or four days ago, could not have been laid before the people at an earlier date, because they contain so much valuable and instructive information affecting the dominant issue of the campaign. The department called for these reports on July 25, but they came in slowly. We shall not attempt here to summarize the contents of the volume's 274 pages, but only to point out some of the conclusions and certain interesting parts of the testimony.

With respect to prices, it is shown that there has been a general decline in the decade under consideration, 1886-1896, and it also appears that there has been an increase of wages in the countries which have either the single gold standard or what is sometimes called a "double" standard with a gold reserve. Owing to the reduction of the cost of the necessaries of life and of the hours of labor, the increase of wages in these countries is not fully set forth by the figures representing daily payments.

On the other hand, while an apparent increase is reported from certain countries having the silver standard or a depreciating paper currency, in terms of gold there has been a decrease, while at the same time the cost of supplies has risen. For example, the table of wages in Costa Rica shows a considerable increase for the decade in terms of the national currency, but a considerable decrease in terms of gold, while another table exhibits a large advance during the same period in the cost of necessaries of life in terms of gold. The report from Chile points to similar changes, an apparent advance in wages having been in fact a considerable decline, while the cost of many ordinary supplies was rising. "The general mass of employés," says the report, "have been compelled to suffer the effects of the depreciation of money without increase of compensation."

"Depreciated currency is best for the people," says ex-Gov. BOIES of Iowa, and other prominent Bryanites are proclaiming the same doctrine. This book is full of evidence to the contrary. In the first place, the wages of workingmen in countries on a silver or a paper basis are very low, even in terms of the currency in use, and when stated in terms of gold, or of the currency of the United States, they are reduced by one-half or even two-thirds. The Chicago workingmen who made an investigation in Mexico were enlightened as to this matter. The report from Argentina—which was published yesterday, not having arrived in time to be included in the volume—showed how the great fluctuations in the currency of that country have made "every one a speculator" and affected business very injuriously. With respect to the wage earner, it says:

"The workman found it very difficult to get an increase in his wages as gold advanced. It required four years for him to get an average increase of 20 per cent. in his earnings, the increase in the gold premium averaging more than 50 per cent. for the same period. In the meantime, the merchant found it easy and profitable to increase the price of his goods, in keeping with the price of gold. Rents likewise increased, and as the prices of all commodities rose, the laborer found himself daily being made poorer. Agitate as he would, he could not get his wages increased in any reasonable proportion to the increase in the premium on gold."

Such would be the experience of the workingmen in this country if the Bryan policy should be enforced by legislation.

We commend to their attention the report, in this volume, of Sir ALFRED MOLONEY, Governor of British Honduras, concerning the change from the silver standard to the gold standard in that country two years ago. As to conditions preceding this change, he says:

"The chief causes for the change may be briefly summarized as the decline of the public credit, the instability of the value of the standard dollar as measured in terms of gold, with its alarming and embarrassing depreciation, the abnormal and fitful rate of exchange, and the consequent derangement and uncertainty of trade. Thus prevailed a constant worry and a bewildering uncertainty, which resulted practically in the conversion of legitimate trade into speculative gambling. The main burden fell upon the consumers, whose incomes, whether fixed or as wages, had not correspondingly increased. These became discontented and irritated."

The gold standard has now been in use for nearly two years. How has the change affected wage earners?

"The laboring classes, the backbone of the colony, have largely benefited as regards wages, the dollars now earned equaling the number formerly received by them in sols. [The sol, or Guatemalan silver dollar, was worth 50 cents in gold when the change took place.] Savings bank deposits have increased. The increased prosperity has been reflected in the vital statistics of the colony, as illustrated by the marked improvement in the birth rate and the lowering of the death rate."

Mr. BRYAN and Gov. ALTGELD would be very coolly received by the workingmen of this colony, who have tried the silver standard and know something about it.

ORGANIZED AND PERMANENT.

It has recently been announced, and on authority promptly denied, that a convention or general council of the National Democracy would be held in Chicago shortly after the election for the purpose of perfecting its organization. This unfounded story possesses no interest save as an indication that some Democrats who did not take part in or sympathize with the Indianapolis movement have come to the late conclusion that the National Democratic Party is permanent, vital, destined to do a great work, and altogether a desirable thing to get into.

The National Democratic Party is already completely organized. It has an energetic National Committee and a zealous body of workers in more than two-score States. It has the instruments and the machinery of a fully equipped party. Its work in the present canvass has been as active and systematic as that of the McKinley or the Bryan organization. There is therefore no occasion for a convention of organization or of reorganization. Nevertheless, the desire of those Democrats, who misunderstood the movement at its beginning, to become now a part of it and to enroll themselves among its membership and management, is perfectly intelligible. It does them credit. They will be welcomed none the less cordially and courteously because of their tardy coming.

While the deep seriousness of the contest now drawing to a close checks overconfident prediction, we think that the proportions of the victory over Bryanism and repudiation will surpass the extreme reckoning of even those who venture to express what they confidently believe. It is the habit of political tidal waves to outrun forecast. It is now as plain as noonday that the raising of BRYAN'S disaster from the proportions of an ordinary defeat to the exemplary magnitude of an annihilation must be credited to the solid, serious, untiring labors of the National Democratic organization. It has set up the standard of Democracy and rallied to the support of the familiar principles of the old party multitudes of Democrats who, but for the nominations and the platform of the Indianapolis Convention, would have voted for BRYAN or not at all. Beyond question McKINLEY'S vote has been directly augmented by the awakening appeals of the National Democrats. Many foes of Bryanism have concluded that a vote for McKINLEY was the most effective way of insuring its defeat. In some States this may be true, and where the feeling has prevailed the National Democratic managers have not sought to influence sound-money Democrats into another way of thinking. But it must be remembered that the McKinley Democrats of this year will be the National Democrats of next and of future years. So, too, those Democrats all over the country who have been the dupes of the free-coinage theory will, in coming elections, return to their place in the only party that now upholds Democratic principles.

The National Democracy will perform a National service of incalculable value in making BRYAN'S vote small. It is in that way, rather than by increasing McKINLEY'S vote, that a repetition of the Bryan experiment will be most effectually prevented.

MAYOR WURSTER AND THE BRIDGE.

Mayor WURSTER of Brooklyn on Monday secured the passage of a resolution by the Bridge Trustees for the employment of three engineers to report, in connection with Mr. MARTIN, on the feasibility of running the surface and elevated railways continuously across the bridge. His action has caused an outburst of angry criticism and protest in Brooklyn for which we are at a loss to account. Apparently it is based on two points. One is that the scheme for bringing the trolley cars on the Fulton Street side closer to the bridge building has been postponed. The second is that either the engineers will agree on nothing or will agree on something that will ruin the bridge.

The first point strikes us as insignificant. The amount of inconvenience suffered by passengers in going to and from the bridge building and the Fulton Street trolleys is considerable, but it is a very small percentage of the total inconvenience to which all bridge passengers are subjected, while it affects only a minority of those who use the bridge—the majority coming by other lines than the Fulton Street trolleys. There is perhaps no good reason why the percentage of inconvenience should not be removed at once, but it is a notorious fact that when the bridge administration has done or is doing a little thing for the public the larger things are apt to be neglected. If the Fulton Street trolley lines were now allowed to run close up to the doors of the bridge building, we greatly fear that the administration would feel itself so exhausted by that action that it would postpone all other for a long time. It is better to postpone the less than the greater.

As to the use of the bridge continuously by surface and elevated railways, it is clearly an engineering problem. To refer it to engineers chosen one by the Mayor of Brooklyn, one by the Mayor of New-York, and one by Engineer MARTIN, who will himself act with them, seems to be the most logical, prudent, and efficient method of getting an adequate judgment on the problem. The experts may agree that the scheme is impracticable, and that would settle it. Or they may disagree, in which case another board could be employed. Or they may decide in favor of some definite plan, in which case an important step forward will have been taken.

It is plain that, so far as this discussion is affected, the use of the bridge by foot passengers and teams may be disregarded. What Mayor WURSTER desires is that railway travel across the bridge shall be made as easy, safe, and rapid as possible. He has gone the right way about securing that end. It will not be denied that the end is desirable or that the present condition of things is intolerable. Some of the danger that now exists will perhaps be removed when the improvements now under way are completed. Even that is open to doubt. There will be more platform room available, and the platforms will be more rapidly emptied. If the travel remains what it now is, there will be less risk to life and limb in boarding a bridge car in the busy hours than there is now. But the travel certainly will not remain what it now is. It will very greatly increase, and if every passenger by the bridge cars is to be taken and put off at the platforms the increased facilities for handling will soon be outgrown. There is no hope of decent comfort and safety for any length of time if the bridge railway is to be kept a separate road, with a terminus at each end raised high in the air and confined to the platform area provided by the present plan.

On the other hand, if the passengers over the bridge by rail are not transshipped at the approach, except the few who are not brought by elevated roads or surface roads, the crowding of the platforms, with the tedious ascent and descent, ceases. If this is not feasible, then another bridge must be built, and the sooner the better. But we know of no more rational way of finding out whether it is feasible or not than by referring the question to competent experts. That is what Mayor WURSTER has succeeded in getting done, and he deserves the cordial thanks of every one who uses or would like to use the bridge.

THE SAME EVIL SYMPTOM.

It is reported from Albany that the "Platt machine Republicans" of that city are displaying bad temper at the decision of the Court of Appeals which holds the Partisan Police act of last Winter unconstitutional, and that they threaten to "cut" the vote of Judge VANN as much as possible at the coming election because he concurs in the decision. Wherein, we would ask, does the spirit of this threat differ from that which we lately had occasion to reprove in Dr. PARKHURST when he uttered slurs upon the court for its decision in the Police Inspector case, or from that exhibited by ALTGELD and BRYAN in their attacks upon the Supreme Court of the United States?

The Albany Police act took the power of appointing the Police Commissioners from the Mayor of the city and gave it to the Common Council, but in so doing it in effect provided that two of the four Commissioners should be named by the Republican members of the Council and two by the Democratic members, and should belong to the same party as the Councilmen who selected them. This was the acknowledged effect and the acknowledged intent, the purpose being to establish a bi-partisan board independent of the Mayor.

This was an infamous piece of legislation, quite apart from the question of its Constitutional validity. It disqualified any citizen of Albany who did not avow himself a Republican or a Democrat from holding the office of Police Commissioner, and it deprived any member of the Common Council who was not an avowed partisan from having any part in the choice of the Commissioners. All the members of the Police Board were required to be partisans and to be selected by partisans virtually without any chance of opposition. Two of them would always have to be chosen by a minority of the Common Council and the other two might be.

The court holds that such a minority of the Council is not a "local authority" within the meaning of the Constitution and cannot be vested with the power of appointment. It also holds that the exclusion of any citizen who is neither a Republican nor a Democrat from all right to hold the office of Police Commissioner is a violation of the provision of the Constitution which prohibits requiring any "other oath, declaration, or test," besides the prescribed official oath, "as a qualification for any office of public trust," inasmuch as the act plainly requires a political test.

The decision of the court, which sustains one rendered some months ago by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany, appears to us to be eminently just and proper, but whatever may be thought of it, there is no question that Judge VANN acted upon his sense of judicial duty in joining in it. In condemning it and threatening opposition to Judge VANN in consequence of it the Platt Republicans are showing the same spirit that has been displayed by certain labor-union men with reference to the case at Buffalo affecting the employment of citizens on public work by contractors. They show the same spirit that was exhibited by the convention that nominated BRYAN in condemning the Supreme Court of the United States for the income-tax decision. This is the same bad symptom of a disposition to subvert the safeguard of the judiciary when it stands in the way of partisan designs.

MR. PLATT'S PLANS.

The week before the election brings renewed assurances of the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In this State he is certain of a phenomenal majority. In this Democratic city McKINLEY will poll more votes than BRYAN. There will be a Republican Governor and a Republican Assembly. There is to be a United States Senator elected in place of DAVID B. HILL, and there will be a report by the Greater New-York Commission to be acted upon. Next year there is to be an election of either partisans or non-partisans to fill the elective municipal offices.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT is not indifferent to this comfortable prospect. But he is silent. He has shown a gracious willingness to take the public into his confidence on other occasions. Can it be that he deems it the wiser policy to withdraw himself from public scrutiny until the results of his quiet labors are secured in the Assembly and a Republican victory is scored in the city?

In view of Mr. PLATT'S former frankness, it seems justifiable to ask these questions:

Is it true that he proposes to use the Republican-Democratic and independent vote for McKINLEY in this city as a basis for demanding practical control of the municipal nominations next year?

Is it true that he has pledged his pocket candidates for the Assembly to vote for a bill abolishing the State Civil Service Commission and vesting the power of examination and appointment in the heads of departments?

Is it true that Mr. PLATT has exacted pledges from a sufficiently large number of Assemblymen to insure his return to the United States Senate?

Is it true, in short, that Mr. PLATT has been engaged in a secret and adroit manipulation of the revolt against Bryanism for the purpose of securing absolute control of both the Assembly and the municipal offices of Greater New-York?

The history of almost every patriotic movement reveals some cold-blooded intriguer gauging the ebb and flow of popular feeling and seeking to turn it to his own profit. Whether or not Mr. PLATT is likely to fail to utilize the opportunity offered by the feeling in this State against Bryanism, those who are familiar with his career can judge for themselves. It is impossible to believe that honorable Republicans will fail to realize that the majority in this city for McKINLEY will represent Democratic as well as Republican votes. Such Republicans will not point to the vote as an argument for partisan control of the next municipal nominations. Many of them have already proved their desire to divorce municipal affairs from party politics. To Mr. PLATT politics is a very practical matter, and such useful equipments as control of the Assembly, the record of an overwhelming Republican vote in the city, and the spectacle of a demoralized Tammany will render him proof against any suggestions of a Committee of Seventy or Committee of Fifty.

A practical deduction from the obvious facts is that it is not too early to consider again the formation of the much-talked-of municipal party. A well-equipped organization actually controlling votes is something practical. Next year Mr. PLATT will have little regard for committees, however respectable their membership may be.

THE COMPRESSED-AIR MOTOR.

The experiments that are being made and are about to be made with the compressed-air motor in this city give promise of a new power to be applied to the traction of street cars which may displace all other, and if it prove successful is pretty sure to finish the use of the horse in that capacity. In fact, the company engaged in supplying these motors and the appliances for charging them with compressed air has been through its own stage of experiment and regards the success of this mode of traction as assured.

If it works successfully on our lines of street cars and on the elevated roads, the determining question will be that of economy. If the cost of operation, including interest on the first investment in "plant," should be less than that of cable and electric traction, there can be no doubt of the ultimate result. It may not displace at once the use of the cable and the trolley where the expense of installation has already been incurred, but it will prevent the further extension of those systems and any costly renewal of worn-out plants. In this city, from whose built-up sections the trolley has been excluded, it will be a special boon in providing for extensions and transfer lines where the horse still lingers.

One great advantage of the new system lies in the fact that when once the machinery for charging the cylinders with compressed air has been set up, each car can be put upon the track quite independent of any motive power except what it carries with it, being in that respect like the storage-battery electric car. It can travel on the same lines with cable cars or trolley cars or horse cars, supplementing their service and displacing them gradually, as the consideration of convenience or economy may justify. If a motor can be used on the elevated roads which will draw a loaded five-car train over all the grades for the requisite distance and at the necessary speed, the locomotives can be displaced as rapidly as the substitutes can be provided.

Should compressed air prove to be the efficient and economical motive power of the future for street railroads, it will have the curious effect of superseding electricity before it is fairly out of the experimental stage. It is less than ten years since electricity began to be applied to any large extent in the propulsion of street cars, and under the overhead trolley system it has had a rapid development. The storage battery has not attained success in this field and the underground trolley has been applied only to a limited extent, but the hideous tangle of overhead wires has overspread cities like a cobweb and reached out into the surrounding country. If it is to be displaced, that will in itself be an inestimable blessing, but we cannot say that electricity has reached its full development as a motive power. If, however, "the universal air" can be made to do the work at less cost, the career of electric traction will be cut short.

HIS OPPONENTS.

I read in the papers that in various institutions of learning they are nearly all against me. My friends, if I should read in the paper that there was not a college professor, not a business man, not a man prominent in society who believed in what I am teaching, while I would believe in it I would still teach it. [Mr. BRYAN at Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 26.]

Mr. BRYAN has given his definition of "the business man" in that speech which is to be read at the Court Houses. "The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The merchant at the cross-roads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New-York. The farmer is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade," &c. And now he says that he would keep on talking silver if not one "business man"—not one wage earner, not one farmer, not one cross-roads storekeeper—should agree with him about it.

Perhaps he would. A candidate for the Presidency who has repeatedly advertised the fact that nearly all "the institutions of learning," nearly all the newspapers in America, nearly all the clergymen, and substantially all of the men connected directly or indirectly with banks and other financial institutions are openly and emphatically against him and his policy may be expected to do a great many queer things before the close of his career.

What a curious thing it is that there should be running for the Presidency in the United States, as the candidate of one of the old parties, a man who is continually asking the people to bear in mind that the clergy, the institutions of learning, the press, the business men, and all the conservative and supporting forces of society are opposed to him!

The newspapers of this city are practically unanimous in opposing the Constitutional amendment which is intended to break down the defense of the Adirondack Forest Preserve raised only two years ago. Those in Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities have been adding their voice to the protest from New-York, and the word should be passed all along the line. The press of the State should make it known that this amendment comes from no popular demand and is opposed by all who have carried on the fight of past years for the protection of the forests. It emanated from the lumbermen, who are anxious to get at the wooded lands owned by the State outside the preserve and who unfortunately have an influential representative on the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission. Let the word go forth to vote "No" on the Constitutional amendment. Put the cross mark in the square opposite that word, which will be the lower of the two squares on the small ballot.

The Middle of the Road Populists in Kentucky have held a conference and published an address which Mr. BRYAN and Chairman JONES can scarcely regard with complacency. "Let us refuse," they say, "to vote for BRYAN and his New-England plutocratic running mate, ARTHUR SEWALL—the National banker, bondholder, and millionaire, the Mark Hanna of the Democratic Party, personification of all that is vicious and corrupt in American politics." We suppose that they would like to vote for some Presidential candidate. Why shouldn't they cast their ballots for PALMER and BUCKNER?

The officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen set an example of candor and political honesty in stating now that, no matter what their opinions on the money question may have been three years ago, when they are said to have signed a free-silver memorial, they have learned enough since to believe that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 to gold is "directly against the interest of labor" and would subject the country to "one of the most frightful panics that any country in this world has ever seen." They point to BRYAN'S admission that free coinage would bring stagnation and panic, from which we should recover within four years, and say "we do not believe that this country can stand an additional four years of misery and distress." These are "labor leaders" who show far more wisdom and patriotism than the men who pose as the champions of "the toiling masses" in the hope of being raised to power over the Government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Members of Congress can have anything that has appeared in The Congressional Record reprinted at the Government Printing Office in any quantity they choose by paying simply the cost to the Government of paper, ink, and labor, and yet almost invariably they find it cheaper to get the work done by outside printers, who have rent to pay and who do not enjoy the privilege of using the original plates. For instance, Representative LINTON'S famous A. P. A. speech, of which 5,000,000 copies have been distributed, was printed in Philadelphia.

—There has been an outrageous abuse of the franking privilege during the present campaign. Envelopes that cost the Government $140,000 have been demanded and received by Senators and Representatives, and these, filled with political literature of various sorts, have burdened the mails to an extent never equaled in the past. Washington and Chicago have been the chief centres of distribution, and at both places it has been found necessary to increase the clerical forces far beyond the point demanded by legitimate postal needs.

—From The Miners' Advocate, published at Shenandoah, Penn., is gleaned this interesting and valuable piece of information: "They are beginning to spend the political funds more freely, and the man who enjoys his drink can get all he wants by following the speakers up, after they have rattled off what they know about gold or silver." This casts much light on politics as practiced and preached in the coal regions. It also shows the fine impartiality characterizing "the man who enjoys his drink."

—An obnoxious little boy out in Cincinnati has not only asserted that he found a lot of ugly white worms in an orange set before him at breakfast, but he has justly enraged the local scientists by showing them other oranges with similar tenants. This adds a new terror to life, for everybody had supposed, hitherto, that this one fruit could be safely eaten without any preliminary investigation.

—Having passed New-York in the number of registered voters, Chicago indulges in daily jeers at our paucity of population. It hopes that we will not be discouraged, especially as we have Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Tokio, and Pekin for companions in our inferiority to what it naïvely calls "the metropolis." Chicago itself, it seems, is now "hot on the trail of Paree, and expects to pass London in 1920."

—Bank clerks, like other mortals, make mistakes. Of the packages of paper money sent to the Treasury last year for redemption, no small number did not contain the amount marked upon them. Strangely enough, the surplus amounts exceeded the deficits, the former, in a nominal total of $87,000,000, aggregating $7,500, while the latter came to only $2,000.

—"If Spain," says The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "in this Cuban business, eventually puts her pride in her pocket, how lonesome her pride will be." This is neatly put, but, perhaps, after the pride mentioned is thus sequestrated it will have time to think up just one little excuse for its own existence. Such an excuse is very badly needed.

—According to the last report made by Philadelphia police lieutenants, the streets in only eighteen of the city's thirty-six wards were "clean"; all the rest were anywhere from "fair" to "very dirty." New-York—the New-York of to-day, that is—would hang its head with shame at a report like that.

—Whatever else may be said about the Republican managers, nobody will ever accuse them of undue modesty in claiming States for McKINLEY.

—It is to be noted as a suggestive fact that the only States BRYAN has any chances of carrying are those he has not visited.

PERSONAL.

—While Prof. FELIX KLEIN of Göttingen was in Philadelphia, he was dined by a society composed entirely of graduates of his own university, of whom, it seems, there are at least twenty-two in or near the Quaker City. Among the hosts of the distinguished mathematician were Dr. TUTTLE of the United States Mint, who presided, and Prof. EDGAR F. SMITH, Dr. BOLTON, Prof. GIBBENS, Dr. JOHN MARSHALL, and Dr. WILLIAM R. HOCK. Prof. LYMAN B. HALL of Haverford College, who is President of this Göttingen Society, was unavoidably absent.

—The Rev. D. A. NEWTON of Winchester, Mass., invited all residents of that town who had reached the age of eighty years to attend the Congregational Church last Sunday and hear a sermon on "The Helps of Old Age." A lot of them went, including Mrs. NANCY C. STANTON, who is ninety-two. From such a congregation, possibly the minister might have learned something about how to make old age endurable. It is extremely improbable that he convinced his hearers that it can be more than endurable at best.

—LOUIS STERN, a peddler, boarded a Philadelphia Street car, carrying a large pack. The conductor collected STERN'S fare and then told him he would have to pay 5 cents more for his inanimate companion. STERN refused to do so and was ejected from the car. He sued the company for damages and has just been beaten in the courts. The street-car magnates regard the verdict as an important one and are jubilant over it.

—Miss VIVIAN SARTORIS, granddaughter of Gen. GRANT, is one of this year's more notable débutantes in Washington society. She was educated abroad and is described as a plump, petite brunette, with charming manners and exquisite taste in dress.

—CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, the more or less great Republican statesman of Missouri, will not vote this year. He "forgot to register." Other Missouri statesmen usually have to sit down and rest a while after hearing this explanation.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

Comparative Greed.

From The York (Penn.) Gazette.

The people of the silver-producing States may be greedy, but they know when the East is greedier. The farmers of the West certainly realize that they are poor, but they know who hold the mortgages. The people of the South may be poor, greedy, and ignorant, but they have sense enough to see the power that is oppressing them, and they have the manhood to assert their rights.

Ready to Sell.

From The Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) Democrat.

To be flooded with silver is not such a serious matter, as it is not likely that people who wish to smother us with silver will leave it and walk away. They will want some of our goods for it, perhaps, before they go, nor will we give them more of goods or gold than silver happens to be worth.

Taking in Sail.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES says that business men are "taking in sail" until after the election. Great goodness! have they been anticipating Bryan's candidacy for three years? They began to take in sail as soon as the gold standard took the wind out of business.

A Queer Sort of Criticism.

From The Detroit Tribune.

William Everett made a great speech at the Auditorium on Wednesday, but it must not be forgotten that the Everetts were opposed to Lincoln in 1860, and are never found on the side of the people and progress.

A Legal-Tender Dollar.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

No, the people do not believe in a fifty-cent dollar. It is an unthinkable thing that a legal-tender dollar issued by this great country should be so depreciated.

THE ADIRONDACKS AMENDMENT

It Must Be Voted Down if the Great Forest Is to be Preserved.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I took the liberty last April of expressing in your columns, as a citizen of the State of New-York, my deep appreciation of the inestimable services rendered to the people of this Commonwealth by the press of the city and State in exposing and defeating the Brackett-Eldridge bills relating to the Adirondack watershed. Your paper was, I believe, the first to call attention to those bills.

In your editorial of Oct. 22, 1896, entitled "Aimed at the Forest Preserve," you once more sound the alarm in warning the people to beware of voting at the election next week in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to forest preserves.

You well say that the proposed amendment "emanates from the wrong source." It is to be regarded with suspicion.

I find that a number of the papers of the State, and many individuals, are influenced in their opinions regarding the wisdom of the proposed amendment by the fact that it has the approval and indorsement of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission.

That commission has deemed it proper to issue a manifesto on the subject, declaring it to be an official paper, and, as such, signed by the President of the commission. The most deluded admirer of this commission could scarcely have the hardihood to dignify this official utterance as a convincing argument in favor of so solemn an act as amending the Constitution of the State of New-York. It is a bit of special pleading unworthy of a State commission. There is not one word in this remarkable document that indicates that the commission has any comprehension of the importance of forestry in its broadest sense, of the influence of forests upon climate, water supply, and even upon national character.

I have long thought that among the worst enemies the forests of the State of New-York have had are the two Forestry Commissions which have been inflicted upon the people. This recent State paper confirms in that opinion.

The people of the State voted in 1894 in favor of the existing amendment to the Constitution, having for its object the preservation of the State forests, after the amendment had been unanimously adopted by the Constitutional Convention. This became part of our organic law on Jan. 1, 1895.

The proposed amendment which the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission advises the people to favor at the coming election is presented at the shortest possible interval allowed by law after the formal adoption by them of the amended Constitution recommended by the Constitutional Convention of 1894; in other words, the people are invited to reverse absolutely their decision of two years ago, and thus to stultify themselves. I do not believe that the intelligent voters of the State will be converted in any large numbers by this official utterance of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission.

Forestry is regarded by many who have not studied the subject as a sort of "amiable fad." It is nothing of the kind. While it has undoubtedly a sentimental side, it commends itself to all thinking people on strictly vital and practical grounds.

If the people of this State are worthy of the trust committed to their charge, in the shape of our magnificent Adirondack forest cap, if they wish to do their duty, not only to the present generation, but to those who are to follow, they will vote against the proposed amendment.

JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1896.

Another Point Against Bryanism.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Very much has been published and said in regard to the great losses that will accrue in the event of Bryan's election to hundreds and thousands among the laboring classes of both men and women who have investments in savings banks, building loans, life insurance, and other institutions.

The writer has seen no allusion to another class of workers equally unfortunate—viz., foreigners who have families or friends in Europe to whom they remit a portion of their earnings.

At the presnt time a pound sterling at the Post Office costs $4.02, but at the prospective value of the "free-silver" dollar a pound sterling will cost about $9.80, and, although those remittances go in small sums, they are taken from hard earnings, and in the aggregate amount usually to a large sum.

At the Plainfield Post Office from $500 to $600 per month are drawn for in this way.

If we included the Post Offices in all parts of the country, to say nothing of what is drawn through bankers, the aggregate would be large, the greater part of which is taken from voters, or those that ere long are intending to be voters, and these should be advised as to their personal interest in this matter. V.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 26, 1896.

The Heroic Age.

He speaks not well who doth his time deplore,
Naming it new and little and obscure,
Ignoble, and unfit for lofty deeds.
All times were modern in the time of them,
And this no more than others. Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal! So shall men,
Far-gazing back to this receding hour,
Say: "Then the time when men were truly men:
'Though wars grew less, their spirits met the test
Of new conditions: conquering civic wrong,
Saving the state anew by virtuous lives;
Defying leagued fraud with single truth,
Not fearing loss, and daring to be pure.
When error through the land raged like a pest,
They calmed the madness caught from mind to mind,
By wisdom drawn from old, and counsel sane;
And as the martyrs of the ancient world
Gave Death for man, so nobly gave their Life;
Those the great days, and that the heroic age."

—"Q" in The November Century.

CUBAN INSURGENTS BEATEN

THREE BATTLES IN WHICH THE SPANIARDS WIN.

Thirty-two of the Cubans Left Dead on the Field at Galofre—An Engagement in Which Gunboats Aided the Soldiers—An Editor of La Discusion Arrested Again—A Four Days' Fight in the Hills of Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Major Uriz, with 500 men, following instructions from Gen. Melguizo, found the rebels under Llorente at Galofre, Pinar del Rio. The troops were assisted by the gunboats Delgado and Parijo, which shelled the rebels' position, which was finally abandoned. The loss of the insurgents was thirty-two dead, the bodies being left on the field. It is calculated that eighty of the rebels were wounded. The troops lost an officer and nineteen privates wounded.

Señor Escobar, an editor of the suppressed newspaper, La Discusion, who was arrested a few days ago and then released, has been rearrested. It is said that he will be deported to the Chaffarine Islands, off the coast of Africa.

The forces under Col. Aldea have routed the rebel parties commanded by Lacret and Roque, 250 strong, 90 of whom, mostly infantry, perished. The combat, which lasted six hours, began at Gabriela and terminated at San Miguel, Province of Matanzas. The troops lost one killed and five wounded.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs that Col. Segura, after four days' fighting in the hills in the Pinar del Rio Province, has defeated the rebels. Col. Segura found sixty-one of the enemy dead on the field. The Spanish lost 21 killed and 110 wounded. Maceo is now between the hills and the trocha.

A Spanish Detective in Jail.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 27.—Henry W. Budd, a Pinkerton detective in the employ of the Spanish Government, is in jail here for an attempt to bribe D. A. Allen, who has been employed on the Dauntless, to give evidence against the alleged filibustering steamer. Budd was held in $2,500 bonds, and, failing to give it, was sent to jail. He has been here for some time, occasionally making trips to Brunswick, Ga., in the interest of Spain. If the Cubans have evidence to convict Budd of the alleged attempt at bribery, he will be sent to the penitentiary for five years.

Cuban Prisoners Attacked in Cadiz.

CADIZ, Oct. 27.—A number of Cuban prisoners were landed here yesterday, and were at once taken to the prison where they will be confined. They were followed by a hooting mob, many members of which threw stones at the defenseless men. The gendarmes who had the prisoners in charge had much difficulty in protecting them against the violence of the mob.

Death of an English Physician.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Dr. George Harley, a distinguished physician and writer on medical subjects, died in this city to-day. He was sixty-seven years old.

Dr. Harley entered the University of Edinburgh when seventeen years of age, and, graduating there as Doctor of Medicine in 1850, studied scientific medicine for five years in the University of Paris, Würzburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Heidelberg. On returning to London in 1855, he was immediately appointed Lecturer on Practical Physiology and Histology in University College, London. He was corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, of the Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and of several Continental scientific and medical societies, and was in 1853 President of the Parisian Medical Society.

Prince Bismarck's Little Treaty.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The Neue Freie Presse, in an article comemnting on the Hamburger Nachrichten's article showing that Prince Bismarck, from 1884 to 1890, had, without the knowledge of his partners in the Dreibund, an entente with Russia, which detached that power from France in the event of the latter attacking Germany, and also detached Germany from Austria in the event of Austria making an attack upon Russia, says: "It is now certain that Austria knew nothing of the Russo-German treaty of 1884 until after Prince Bismarck's fall. After the retirement of Bismarck, Russia desired to prolong the agreement, but Count von Caprivi, Prince Bismarck's successor, informed Count Schouvaloff, who was then Russian Ambassador to Germany, that Germany must confine herself strictly to the Dreibund."

Pacific Cable Commision.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Pacific Cable Commission has been summoned to meet on Nov. 9. The reported appointment of a third Canadian delegate upon the commission has created a new difficulty, as at present there are only two delegates each, representing Great Britain, Canada, and Australia, respectively, and the additional Canadian delegate will require the appointment of another for Australia and a third for Great Britain. In the official Canadian circle here it is hoped that the construction of the commission will remain as before. It is believed in the Colonial Office that the commission will finish its work before the end of the year.

Arrested on the Anchoria.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—When the steamer Anchoria, from New-York Oct. 17 for Glasgow, arrived at Moville this morning, she was boarded by police officers, who arrested one of her passengers, a woman named Jane Brewster, upon a charge of larceny in the theft of a quantity of jewelry, consisting of diamon an pearl brooches, the robbery having been committed in New-Bedford, Mass.

Reviewed Before Princess Helene.

ROME, Oct. 27.—The Prince of Naples and his bride, Princess Helene of Montenegro, were present at a review of 17,000 troops on the Parade Grounds to-day. The weather was bright and sunny, and the arrangements for the review were perfect. An immense crowd of people witnessed the movements of the troops.

The Macedonian Insurrection.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—Advices received here are to the effect that severe fighting has occurred between a body of Turkish troops and the Macedonian insurgents, commanded by Takis. The engagement took place near Corytza. Ninety Turks are said to have been killed and eight were captured.

Fell Dead at a Ball.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 27.—Minnie Webber, a pretty girl, twenty-two years old, dropped dead in the midst of a throng of dancers in Zimmerman's Hall, on Burnet Street, late last evening. She was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and her death was due to that cause.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—2:00 A. M.—160 Thompson Street; damage, $10.

—10:30 A. M.—120 Delancey Street, tenement of S. Scheter; damage trifling.

—10:40 A. M.—1,269 Lexington Avenue, Mary J. Pearce, dwelling; damage, $175.

—4:45 P. M.—200 East One Hundred and Third Street, occupant unknown; no damage.

—8:25 P. M.—345 Fifth Street, Emil Pfanenschmidt; damage slight.

—8:50 P. M.—126 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Morris Fisher; damage, $15.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS HERE.

Their Independence a Standing Danger to Romanism.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, in which he says:

"The coming Presidential election in the United States is the absorbing topic at the Vatican, owing to the strides made by Catholicism in America, now one of the largest sources of income the Church has. It is recognized that the standing danger to Romanism in the United States is the independence of the American Bishops, noticeable since the time of Pius IX. The latter fully recognized that these Bishops enjoyed greater power than their brethren elsewhere, and he showed that he understood this by his answer to some English priests who asked for certain privileges. He said: 'I am, as you say, Pope, yet I cannot accept your request. But I can show you a way to obtain your desire. Go to America, for there the Bishops are greater than the Pope.'

"On the accession of Pope Leo matters assumed a different aspect. He charged Mgr. Satolli with the duty of intimating to the Bishops in unmistakable language the limits of their powers, and the result was something like a split, which it took Mgr. Satolli two years to heal. But his mission had good results."

The correspondent adds that the Vatican does not wish the clergy in the United States to take part in the campaign, lest there should be a new division in the ranks and an outburst of intemperate expression of political opinion on the part of the more impetuous Bishops.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia is at the Marlborough.

—Gen. Chauncey McKeever, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill.

—Paymaster Lawrence Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Grand.

—Ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—J. B. Learmont of Montreal and F. L. Emery of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—Col. Engleden of England and Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—Eugene Tompkins of Boston and Chaplain W. F. Morrison, United States Navy, are at the Holland.

—A. L. Shipley of Philadelphia, M. E. Ingersoll of Paris, and C. H. Bogle of Washington are at the Plaza.

—G. M. Black of Pittsburg, Morris Woodhull of Dayton, Ohio, and James H. Beale of Boston are at the Westminster.

—William Angus of Hartford, Benjamin F. Miles of Cleveland, and Godfrey Dunscomb of New-Haven are at the Buckingham.

—Walter Pyle of Wilmington, Del.; James Wooley of Philadelphia, and L. S. Simons of San Francisco are at the Metropole.

—Bishop James A. Healy of Maine, the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, and the Rev. R. Kettle of London are at the Grand Union.

—John I. Green of Philadelphia, F. J. Parker and L. D. Tufts of Boston, and John W. Marder of Chicago are at the Park Avenue.

—A. H. Colmary of Baltimore, John T. Stewart of Buffalo, W. H. Butler of Philadelphia, and George H. Derby of Boston are at the Astor.

—C. J. Rice of Boston, James Anderson of Wilmington, Del.; S. W. Robbins of Albany, and George B. Sterling of Bridgeport, Conn., are at the Everett.

—Ex-Mayor James H. Manning of Albany, Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, and C. W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, are at the Gilsey.

—Raoul Duval of Paris, Oscar G. Murray of Baltimore, Judge S. E. Williamson and S. R. Callaway of Cleveland, and Lynde Harrison of New-Haven are at the Waldorf.

—W. B. Renaud of Ottowa, Herbert M. Howes of Boston, C. J. Barnard of Syracuse, H. R. Bidwell of Buffalo, and Thomas A. Connolly of Washington are at the Imperial.

—James Spencer of Baltimore, L. P. Harris of Philadelphia, E. D. Bradford of Boston, Frederick O. Briggs of Trenton, and W. B. S. Clymer of Washington are at the Normandie.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut, Henry B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit, D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hotel Albert.

—Bradford, Thomas, & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, domestics, 29 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McCarthy, millinery, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Cohn, H. C. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, neckwear; Hotel Vendome.

—Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Mendor, white goods and notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, dress trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Blayney, trimmings, corsets, and Japanese, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hovey, C. F. & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. M. Fay, cloaks and suits, 29 Greene Street; Gilsey House.

—Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods, 8 Greene Street.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Neal, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Molloy, J. E., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Molloy, groceries and cigars; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, boys' clothing, 747 Broadway, Smart House.

—MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silk cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

—Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods, &c., 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets, 415 Broadway, Park Avenue Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and dress trimmings, Hoffman House.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, jewelry and toys; S. Dodge, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. hauer, upholstery goods, 53 Franklin Street, Holland House.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Connelly, ladies and infants' wear; 53 Franklin Street.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; domestics, 83 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Myer, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. H. Groot, 83 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. F. Hicks, dress goods, silks and velvets, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Whitney, ribbons, 120 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Sissons Brothers & Welden, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sissons, millinery; Miss S. Sinnott, millinery; Barrett House.

—Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Andrews, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Barrett House.

—Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, linens and blankets, 121 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Davidson, trimmings, 70 Greene Street; Holland House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; J. D. Wilson, domestics, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Whitner, C. K., & Son, Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, Broadway Central Hotel.

—Ziegler, A., & Sons, Atica, Ind.; W. Ziegler, carpets; Continental Hotel.

WEDDING OF MISS CHANLER.

She Is a Great-Granddaughter of the First John Jacob Astor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—At high noon to-day, in the quaint old Christ Episcopal Church at Red Hook, which was built by John Jacob Astor and has always been supported by the Astor family, Miss Alida Chanler, youngest daughter of the late Congressman John Winthrop Chanler, and C. Temple Emmett, a son of William J. Emmett of New-Rochelle, and a practicing attorney in New-York, were united in marriage. Miss Chanler is a granddaughter of the famous Sam Ward, who married a daughter of William B. Astor, and is therefore a great-granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor, and is also a great-great-granddaughter of Chancellor Livingston.

The church was prettily decorated, and leading to it was an arch of evergreens and Autumn leaves constructed by the people of the countryside, by whom Miss Chanler is greatly esteemed. A special train brought the guests, some 200 in number, and including many prominent people of society from New-York to Barrytown.

The officiating divines were Bishop Henry C. Potter and the rector of the church, the Rev. John R. Lambert. Mr. Lambert performed the ceremony and Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction.

The bride wore a gown of plain white satin, with train and veil. Her bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Marshall of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Rosalind Richards of Gardner, Me.; Miss Muriel White of New-York, all cousins of the bride, and Miss Cornelia Rogers of New-York. The bridesmaids wore dresses of pink and white, and large hats of white velvet, trimmed with pink feathers.

The groom's best man was his brother, Grenville Temple Emmett of New-Rochelle. The ushers were William Astor Chanler, brother of the bride; Richard S. Emmett, cousin of the groom; Bancel La Forge, Winthrop Rutherford, Lyman Colt, and George Griswold, all of New-York. After the church ceremony there was a reception and a wedding breakfast at "Rokeby," the home of the Chanlers, near Barrytown. The newly married couple received the guests, as they arrived at the mansion, standing in front of a bank of palms and ferns in the green drawing room. The decorations throughout the mansion, which were arranged by M. J. Lynch of this city, were very handsome. Breakfast was served on the broad veranda, where tables seating six persons at each one were set. Bussell of New-York was the caterer.

During the afternoon the guests indulged in dancing on a large platform, which was erected for the purpose on the lawn and covered with a canvas pavilion.

The Hungarian Band from New-York furnished music. The special train returned to New-York at 4:30 P. M., and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett went on it, starting on an extended wedding journey, after which they will live in the Westminster.

Mrs. Emmett made her debut in New-York society three years ago, and in 1894 was presented to Queen Victoria. The value of the wedding gifts received by her is placed at a high figure, as every day for a month past a carriage load of presents has arrived at "Rokeby," and two weeks ago a detective was employed to keep constant watch on them.

Kennedy—Donlon.

Charles A. Kennedy and Anna M. Donlon were married at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Jerome's Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, by the Rev. Father Thomas J. Donlon of St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street. The maid of honor was Miss Helen E. Donlon; the best man was Arthur Kennedy, and the ushers were D. W. Howley, Dr. J. Smith, Dr. Geary, and Dr. T. Donlon. The bride was attired in a traveling dress and the maid of honor wore a white silk gown.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Donlon of 767 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, an old resident of Mott Haven. A reception followed at their home. Among the guests present were the Rev. F. Mahoney, Joseph O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Dr. and Mrs. J. Smith, the Misses Steele, the Rev. F. E. J. Power of Larchmont, Dr. P. J. Burns, T. McLoughlin, Miss Mary Flynn of White Plains, Miss K. Lynch, Mrs. T. Turguson, Miss Furguson, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kennedy, Miss Agnes Kennedy, the Misses Malloy, Miss Burns, and Miss L. Peters. The young couple left at 6 o'clock for an extended trip through the upper part of the State.

Crampton—Tully.

The wedding of Miss Marian Maud Tully to Henry Edward Crampton, Jr., took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tully, 211 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, last evening, the Rev. Dr. Frank E. Marling officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harsha of the Second Collegiate Church of Harlem. Miss Grace Tully was the maid of honor. The best man was Ward C. Crampton. The ushers were Charles Marling and Dr. Strong. The bride was dressed in ivory satin, and the maid of honor in yellow brocaded satin. Among the guests present were Dr. Marling, Dr. and Mrs. Crampton, Mr. and Mrs. Van Steenbergh, Miss Daisy Van Steenbergh, Harry Van Steenbergh, Mrs. H. P. Musgrave, the Misses Dornan, Miss Burnet, Miss Mulford, the Misses Hollwell of Orange, N. J.; J. Marling of Stenridge, Frederick Selshaw, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Harry Lowdor, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haber, and Mr. H. H. Upham.

The young couple went on their honeymoon through the South. The bridegroom is a student of biology at Columbia College. He will fill the chair in that department next year at the college.

Woodard—Winans.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite R. Winans and George L. Woodard took place last evening at the Church of the Puritans, the Rev. Dr. Young officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Florence Hazelton, maid of honor, and the Misses Nina Peck, Mary Pearse, Elizabeth Smock, and Anna Rverson, bridesmaids. The best man was Richard B. Wilson, and the ushers were Percy Shaffer, Robert S. Edwards, Louis Heddon, and Vincent Polhemus. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Monroe Winans of 387 St. Nicholas Avenue. She was dressed in white satin. The maid of honor was in white silk, as were the bridesmaids. A reception followed at the home of the bridegroom, 47 Bradhurst Avenue, where, on their return from the honeymoon trip, the young couple will reside.

Brentano—Kaufman.

Miss Jennie Kaufman and August Brentano were married last evening at 5:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, at the home of the bride's father, Gottlieb Kaufman, 43 East Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Kaufman was attended by Miss Emma Kaufman. Simon Loewenthal was best man, and the ushers were Max G. Kaufman, Max L. Kaufman, Alphonse Kaufman, Alexander Kaufman, and E. Loewenthal. Madeline Bunze was the flower girl. The bride was attired in a gown of brocaded satin en train. A reception and dinner followed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the firm of Brentano, stationers, of Paris and New-York.

Newton—Richardson.

The wedding of William Wilberforce Newton, Jr., to Mrs. Henrietta Richardson took place yesterday at the "Little Church Around the Corner." Dr. Houghton performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. Dr. Newton of Pittsfield and nephew of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of this city. His bride is a resident of Boston, where Mr. Newton met her while attending school. A civil marriage was performed first, and the ceremony at the Church of the Transfiguration was at the request of the young man's father. The couple are still in the city.

Moore—Moorehouse.

Miss Minnie Augusta Moorehouse and Albert Robert Moore were married last night by the Rev. Charles H. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stephen Moorehouse, 106 East Forty-sixth Street. As the family of the bride are in deep mourning, only a few guests were invited to witness the ceremony. There were no attendants. The bride was clad in ivory satin, trimmed with duchess lace. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Moore will live on Prospect Heights, Brooklyn.

BRYAN BUSY IN CHICAGO

OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN THERE TO CHEERING MULTITUDES.

Streets from Union Station to Battery D Armory Crowded with Admirers—Hisses Heard Occasionally and from a Building a Man and a Boy Threw Six Eggs in the Direction of the Candidate, Perhaps as a Political Device.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Mr. Bryan came today to spend two or three days in closing the canvass in this city. He had spoken at several places on his way from Lincoln, Ill., where he arrived this morning at 2 o'clock.

The special train that brought the candidate's party into the Union Station at 3:30 P. M. was surrounded by 2,000 men and boys, who had broken through the police lines. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were, by a hard struggle, gotten to a carriage drawn by four white horses. The carriage, with an escort, passed through a double line of political organizations, which fell into line and followed after it.

The Central Committee of the Cook County People's Party organization, the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Cook County, the Silver League of Cook County, the President and Secretaries of Democratic and silver clubs of Cook County, the Carter Harrison Association, Cook County Democrat Marching Club, a negro free-silver club, and Bryan clubs composed of Germans, Irish, French, Polish, Bohemians, Hebrews, and other foreign nationalities, were in the parade.

Cheers and Hisses.

The procession proceeded up Canal Street to Madison, to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Street, to Clark Street, to Monroe Street, and to Battery D, arriving at the intersection of Monroe Street and Michigan Avenue. All along that roundabout line of march the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Hisses were heard frequently. They came principally from persons who swarmed in the windows of business houses and brought vigorous responses of an uncomplimentary character from those in the line. As the negro silver club was hissed the loudest, so it received the greatest shouts of approval. Nearly everybody in the procession carried an American flag.

It was just before Mr. Bryan reached the armory building on the lake front that the only incident that marred the demonstration occurred. Six eggs were thrown at the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. A boy of seventeen in a window of a building at Monroe Street and Michigan Avenue threw three of the eggs, and almost immediately afterward a man in the story above threw the others. None of the eggs struck the Bryan carriage, but some paper balls which were also thrown, alighted in Mrs. Bryan's lap.

Several hundred men in the crowd made a rush for the entrance of the building, but policemen kept them from entering. Two newspaper men found a way up stairs, and discovered the boy, who was badly frightened, and who said he did it for a joke.

Not Afraid of Arrest, He Said.

The man who threw the other eggs was found going down a fire-escape. He grinned and said he was not afraid of being arrested, as he knew his business. The police made no arrests, and there is a general disposition to-night to think that the egg throwing was the work of silverites to counteract the Covington incident, although there is no proof whatever that this is so.

The spacious armory, capable of holding 10,000 people standing, had been kept clear by the police until the arrival of Mr. Bryan. A wild rush of people followed Mr. Bryan's entrance. So quick was the charge of those anxious to get inside that Mrs. Bryan had not time to alight before a wild, cheering mob separated her from her husband. She therefore remained in the carriage and was driven to the Auditorium annex, where the nominee will make his headquarters while here.

The entire floor space of the armory was soon filled.

Mr. Bryan in his speech expressed great satisfaction at the reception that had been accorded him in Chicago. "I believe," he said, "that this great city of the West will cast its influence one week from to-day on the side of an American policy for the American people."

Referring to the gift of a silver star by the Democratic Silver Club, Mr. Bryan said:

"I appreciate the kindly feeling that has prompted this gift from the Hebrew Democrats. Our opponents have sometimes tried to make it appear that, when we denounce the financial policy advocated by the Rothschilds, we are attacking a race. We are not attacking a race. We are attacking greed and avarice, which know no race or religion.

Allusions to Race History.

"I do not know of any class of our people who, by reason of their history, can better sympathize with the struggling masses in this campaign than the Hebrew race. [Applause.] The Bible teaches us that when the children of Israel were in bondage and asked for a little lightening of their burdens, the Pharoahs of their time said, 'They are idle; make them work harder, and then they will not complain.' [Applause.]

"Pharoah has been the same in all ages. No matter to what race he belongs. No matter in what age he lives, Pharoah has lived upon the labor of others, and Pharoah always wants to stamp out complaints by making the load heavier.

"Whenever we have a great contest, and whenever right is arrayed against might, the example of David and Goliath is always cited to give inspiration to those who fight for the truth. David conquered, not because he was strong; he conquered not because of his might. He conquered because he was on the side of truth. And in this contest, if our Hebrew friends will liken me to David, let me say to them that, as David triumphed because he was on the right side, so my only hope of victory is in the righteousness of our cause."

Mr. Bryan devoted considerable of his speech to the charge that he is a demagogue.

"Your papers," said he, "have called me a demagogue. [Hisses.] If there is one thing which I am not, it is a demagogue. [Applause.] A demagogue is defined as a man who advocates a thing which he does not believe, in order— [Cries of "Bill McKinley," and cheers.] A demagogue is a man who advocates a thing which he does not believe, in order— [Great applause and cheering.] This audience is too responsive. [Applause.] My friends, let me now get through with that sentence. [Laughter, and a voice: "Ain't he a peach?" and cheers.] Now, let me finish that sentence.

Willing to be in a Minority.

"A demagogue is a man who advocates a thing which he does not believe in order to conciliate those who differ from him. [Great applause.] A demagogue is a man who is willing to advocate anything, whether he believes it or not, which will be advantageous to him and gain him popularity. [Great applause.] Now, my friends, I have never advocated, during my public life, a single thing that I did not myself believe in. [Applause.] I have proved my willingness to go down in defeat by advocating things when I was in a minority, and I have always been willing to accept defeat when I went down with my convictions, rather than to rise by demagoguism.

"I say that here, because in this city the papers are against us, and we have to do our own talking for ourselves."

"I shall be in this city for a few days," Mr. Bryan said later in his speech, "and shall see as many of your people as it is possible for me to see in that time; and I shall defend the principle for which I stand before these people, and I am going to talk to the people themselves, and not go to the employers and bargain for the delivery of the votes of the people."

MAY QUARREL WITH BRYAN.

The Candidate Has a Poor Opinion of Chairman Jones.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Politicians who are familiar with the relations existing between Senator Jones and William J. Bryan expect there will be trouble between the two before the latter leaves Chicago. To begin with, the nominee has a poor opinion of the Chairman's management of the campaign, and it is said that honors are easy in that particular, for Senator Jones has believed all along that Bryan was doing little good by trying to break the world's record for continuous speechmaking.

Aside from to-morrow's meeting at Battery D, Bryan will have no daytime meetings, and his leisure, under ordinary circumstances, would be spent in conference with Chairman Jones and his colleagues at National Headquarters. It is thought that in Chairman Jones's present frame of mind these conferences are liable to wind up in quarrels. Either that or else Jones will vent his irritation by attacking Mark Hanna again. Since the latter answered his strike proclamation the Senator has remained in seclusion.

Senator Jones is not on good terms with the Illinois leaders, either. Gahan, Nelson, and Burke carried their point in regard to Bryan's Cook County tour, and he doesn't like them any the better for their success.

SPEAKING NOT PROHIBITED.

United States Attorneys of the Three Parties Are Campaigning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—It is learned by inquiry at the Department of Justice that no attempt has been made by the Attorney General to prevent United States attorneys from making political speeches during the present campaign, although a number of such officers have been speaking on both sides of the money question.

While the Attorney General would prefer that such officers should not make speeches, he resolved early in the campaign, and so advised various of them who inquired, that no official complaint would be made provided public business should not be neglected and the speaking should be in the officer's neighborhood, where he would not be out of reach; that it should not be carried to such an extent as to be thought to interfere with the discharge of duty, and should also be confined to a decorous discussion of the questions at issue.

The various complaints which have been received from sound-money men against officers making free-silver speeches and from free-silver men against officers making sound-money speeches indicate a misapprehension of the policy of the department, which has been confined to forbidding its officers from becoming candidates for office or taking part as members of committees or otherwise in the management and direction of the campaign.

While the majority of attorneys have not made speeches, it is learned that several are doing so on behalf of each of the three Presidential tickets, but all, it is believed, within the limits above mentioned.

Big College Parade in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The parade of college Republican Clubs will be held Friday night. There will be large delegations in the procession from all colleges near here. Harvard alone expects to turn out 1,500 men. James Dean will be the Harvard marshal. He will be assisted by Evan Hollister, '97; S. Hollister, '97; Ladd, '97, and Hollowell, '97. The start of the parade will be at the Hotel Vendome, and after a long march the procession will disband at Park Square. The Harvard men will carry megaphones and torches, and will burn great quantities of red fire.

Chicago's Probable Majority.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Julius Goldschmidt, chief of the foreign literature bureau at Republican Headquarters, has prepared an estimate of how the various nationalities in Chicago will vote next Tuesday. His estimates are based on the school census and the reports received by the departments under his supervision. According to his careful calculations, the Republicans will carry the city by about 112,000 majority, which is almost identical with the figures given out some time ago by National Committeeman Jamieson.

Mock Ballot at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—A mock ballot for President and Vice President, similar to that taken at Harvard, was begun at Yale this morning. The polls will close to-morrow, and the announcement of the result will be made Thursday. It is estimated that to-day's ballot, which closed at 1:30 o'clock, amounted to about 700 votes, and that of these, McKinley got about 500, with Bryan and Palmer nearly tied for the remainder. Most of the theological students voted for Levering.

I. S. Catlin's Sentiments.

I. S. Catlin, in accepting the invitation of the McKinley League to speak at Carnegie Hall Friday night, writes:

"It is the recent unblushing effrontery of the Bryan leaders in appealing to sectional and class feeling and sentiment, that has aroused thousands of patriotic men to the peril of the situation, who were comparatively quiet so long as the financial question alone constituted the main issue before the country."

A One-Man Populist Ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The Supreme Court to-day refused to issue a mandamus compelling State Election Supervisor Taylor to take the name of W. F. Barr, Populist candidate for Elector, from the ballot. Mr. Barr's name, therefore, will remain on the ticket, and as he is the only Populist State candidate, his name will stand alone on the ticket.

REPUBLICANS NOT DISMAYED.

Mr. Hanna and His Aids Went on with Business as Usual.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Bryan demonstration here to-day did not have any perceptible effect on the spirits of the Republican campaign chief or his subordinates. All were as confident as ever, and expressed the general opinion that Mr. Bryan had come to Chicago too late to make any serious inroads in the Republican ranks. Mr. Hanna said:

"This Bryan noise does not send any cold shivers chasing up and down my spinal column. Nearly all voters have got their minds made up on the main issue, so that any changes which Mr. Bryan may effect while here will not show materially in the result."

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The wedding of Mrs. Henry Martin of San Francisco to John W. Phillips of Oakland, Cal., will occur in New-York some time this season. Mrs. Martin was one of the litigants in the famous Martin will case in San Francisco. She is now in Europe, and will return about Nov. 2. Mr. Phillips was a friend of her former husband, and aided her during the trial. He is a partner in the firm of Grayson & Owens, and prominent in Oakland banking circles. He is a widower and has two daughters, now Mrs. Lewis of Oakland and Mrs. Eastman of Chicago.

—The christening of the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot yesterday afternoon was the occasion of a large gathering at the Elliot home, in Westchester. The house was prettily decorated with cut flowers. The baptismal service was performed by Father Bram. Among the guests were Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Ollie Harriman, and Mrs. Herbert Harriman.

—The engagement of Mrs. Frances M. Britton of 16 West Forty-sixth Street to Mr. Duke of Central America is announced. Mr. Duke, who is about sixty-two years of age, is stopping for the Winter at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. Britton was formerly Mrs. Applegate of this city, the wife of a well-known man about town.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING

SS St. Paul, Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 2:05 A. M., Oct. 28.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:44 A. M., Oct. 28.

MURDERER JACQUES FLEES

ONE OF WALKER B. ADAMS'S SLAYERS IS FREE.

Was Allowed Privileges Because of His Wounds—Deceived the Doctors—Sawed Through the Bars, Waited a Change of Watch, and Fled in a Buggy That Was Waiting—The Midnight Tragedy of Bedford Station Recalled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Eddie Jacques, alias Peter James, one of the Bedford burglars, escaped from the county jail here to-night.

Jacques has been confined in what is known as the new jail, in which is located the hospital. He was still under the care of a physician, who claimed that he was too weak to be transferred to the main jail, as desired by the Sheriff. Jacques has been watched by Daniel Robbins by day and John R. Breese, Jr., the nineteen-year-old son of Deputy Sheriff Breese, by night.

Robbins has been in the habit of leaving the jail in time to catch the 6 o'clock train to his home, in Mount Kisco. Breese usually came on duty at 6:15 to 6:30. This left the prisoner without a watch for half an hour or more.

Following the usual custom, Robbins left at 5:45 to-night, and at 5:55 Jacques's supper was taken in to him. Jailer William Johnson locked the doors at 6 o'clock when the keeper came out. At 6:20 Breese was let in, and on going to the second tier discovered the escape. He at once telephoned the jail office and the alarm was given and pursuit commenced.

The escape was witnessed by Daniel Kelly, a gardener, who was passing along Martine Avenue, in the rear of the jail. The bars of a window at the east end of the corridor were sawed and forced, and through this Kelly saw the man force his way, the window being illuminated by an arc light burning brightly immediately outside.

The iron rod supporting the arc light served as a means of making a fifteen-foot drop to the pavement below. The twelve foot fence was easily scaled, a coal box and low shed making an excellent ladder. A pal was waiting with a horse and buggy. Kelly did not inform the authorities of what he had seen until after they had discovered the escape.

Cell Was Never Searched.

It was ascertained to-night that the precaution of locking the man in his cell was not taken, and that visitors have been allowed to see him without being first searched. Thus it was an easy matter for tools and weapons to be taken to him. Jailer Johnson admitted to-night that Jaques's cell was never searched.

Keeper Breese gave the alarm as soon as he discovered the escape, and the prison authorities acted promptly. The police officials in every place in the county and New-York City were notified of the affair and the authorities asked to be on the lookout for the escaped man.

The prison authorities satisfied themselves by investigation of the situation of the buggy and of the means Jaques had used in escaping, but up to a late hour last night they had obtained absolutely no clew as to which direction the buggy had taken. It is generally believed by those who know the country and by the authorities that it was driven straight across the country into Connecticut. But the roads cut across the region so frequently that it might have taken any one of a number of other routes.

Jaques was under indictment for murder in the first degree, and was to be tried next month. He was considered a desperate man, but it was thought the jail would hold him. He belonged in Oak Street, New-York.

The Midnight Murder at Bedford.

The crime for which he was held occurred early on the morning of Aug. 20. William Adams, with his father, Walker B. Adams, kept a grocery and general store at Bedford Station. The former had attended a church sociable that evening. When he reached home shortly after midnight, he found the house excited. The burglar alarm connecting the store with the house was ringing loudly and his father was dressing.

When the elder Adams had dressed himself the two started for the store. Walker B. Adams carried a pistol and a shotgun. The son had a pistol and a rifle. Walker Adams started toward the rear of the store, and his son approached the front.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Terence Farley's Sons, to Mr. B. L. Stein, at about $120,000, the new large four-story dwelling 36 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2. They have also sold for O. A. Jones the four-story dwelling 11 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 102.2. They have also sold for Henry Maurer the lot on West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of West End Avenue, 30 by 102.2, to Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia College, who intends erecting a large house thereon for his own occupancy.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, at about $55,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 690 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-second Street, 20.5 by 70. They have also sold the four-story stone dwelling 109 East Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 65.

Mr. William Rosenzweig has sold, for the estate of Charles Dexheimer, to Mr. Jacob Klingenstein, the old buildings, front and rear, 70 East Third Street, 25 by 101. The property will be improved, as soon as the leases expire, by the erection of a six-story apartment house.

Messrs. Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for P. C. Rapelye, at $54,000, the four-story dwelling 218 West Seventy-second Street, 19 by 100.

Mrs. L. C. Walker is reported to have sold, at $25,500, the four-story stone dwelling 61 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.6 by 100.5.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to Stephen H. Jackson, plaintiff, at $12,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, with store, 2,102 Madison Avenue, 19.11 by 80.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Herman Wendt, one of the defendants, at $12,500 each, the two four-story brick dwellings, with stone fronts, 339 and 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, each 29.4 by 102.2.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Harriet I. Cruger, plaintiff, at $3,400, the frame, brick, and stone buildings 418 Concord Street, 125 by 110.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, to W. W. Weigley, at $1,200, the right, title, and interest Sylvester H. Kneeland had on May 19, 1896, Tremont Avenue, (formerly Morris Street,) southwest side, from Macomb's Dam Road to Grove Lane, six acres two roods and thirty-six perches.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 254 Madison Street, south side, 52.6 feet west of Clinton Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,325.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 502 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 72 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 28 by 148.1½, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and two three-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $1,430.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Cantor, referee, 320 and 322 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of First Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment on each, $2,330; prior mortgage on each, $14,000.

By William J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 98, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; for a one-story brick public building and school, by William Preuss, Jr., of 327 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; cost, $7,500.

No. 164 West Forty-sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick carriage salesroom, by John S. Sutphen of 160 West Seventy-second Street, owner; cost, $8,000.

Adams Street, east side, 200 feet south of Columbus Avenue; Garfield Street, west side, 35 feet south of Columbus Avenue; Jackson Street, north side, 225 feet west of Unionport Road; Columbus Avenue, south side, 350 feet east of Garfield Street; Grant Avenue, north side, 250 feet south of Garfield Street; Van Buren Street, west side, 200 feet south of Columbus Avenue; Van Buren Street, east side, 370 feet south of Columbus Avenue; Columbus Avenue, north side, 53 feet west of Van Buren Street, nine two-story and attic frame dwellings, by E. B. Ley, 7 Astor House, owner; cost, $16,200.

Decatur Avenue, southeast corner of Travers Street, for five two-story and attic frame dwellings, by S. C. Miller of Bedford Park, owner; cost, $17,500.

Park Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Second Street, (William's Bridge,) for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Frank G. Smith of 180 Hart Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $4,000.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 325 feet south of Ozark Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by P. S. Sullivan of 326 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 121 feet east of Jerome Avenue; Mount Hope Place, south side, 160 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for eleven two-story frame dwellings, by J. C. Blake of 384 Mount Hope Place, owner; cost, $49,500.

Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat, by John McNulty, 160 Perry Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

Gold Street, corner of Fulton and Ann Streets, alterations to a seven-story and basement brick and stone office building, by the Market and Fulton National Banking Company, 81 and 83 Fulton Street, owners; cost, $150,000.

No. 22 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and workshop, by John Jacob Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 98 feet east of Wales Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame barn, by Henry Wilker of 938 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; cost, $200.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet east of White Plains Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Charlotte E. Van Dusee of Woodlawn, owner; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.

21ST ST, 39 East; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Mary C. Dodge.....$36,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 84.9 ft s of 76th St, 18.11x87.5x18.8x90.7; Charles S. Lowther and wife to William H. Rader, one-sixth part.....1
WEST END AV, 414; Cornelius Valentine and wife to Arra B. Eastman.....1
64TH ST, 120 West; William H. Willis, referee, to Melancthon W. Borland and another, trustees.....16,200
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Adam E. Fischer and wife to Judson S. Todd.....28,000
5TH AV, e s, 58.5 ft s of 54th St, 42x125, also a strip 8 ft wide on north; John D. Crimmins to Anna L. Morton.....1
54TH ST, 329 East; Jonas Weil and others to James Donaldson.....1
74TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x102.2; Anna Steljes to William Wetterer.....1
138TH ST, 70 West; William F. Koerner and wife to Adam Hellmerich.....1
136TH ST, 220 West; Mary E. Cary to George S. A. Young.....13,500
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 133d St, 200x100; Samuel Weil and wife to Benedict A. Klein.....1
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 133d St, 200x100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and others.....1
49TH ST, s s, 60.1 ft w of 4th Av, 19.8x25.5; Maria L. Billington to Carston H. Meyer.....1
CONVENT AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; James A. McMillin to Adeline P. Pierrez.....1
5TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x100; Joseph M. Main and wife to Susan G. Main.....10
1ST AV, w s, 20 ft n of 20th St, 34x60; Mary McCormick to John Becker and others.....1
MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 117.3 ft e of Pelham Road, 25.5x95.10x25x100.10; Julius Trattner and wife to Edward Baer.....1
GREENE LANE or Av, s e corner of 5th St, as proposed, 25x100; Michael J. Hogan to Solon L. Frank.....1
147TH ST, n s, 175.6 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Asbury Lester and Sophie V. S. Lester to Victor Revillon.....1
133D ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 100x100; 133d St, s e corner of Alexander Av, 150x106.6; John Delahunty, referee, to the Fifth National Bank.....45,000
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 16.11x80.3x irregular; Leon St. C. Dick to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company.....1
SPRING PLACE, n s, 100.8 ft w of Boston Road, 16.11x100; Louise Konemann and others to Kate Gros.....1
SPRING PLACE, n s, 133.10 ft w of Boston Road, 16.8x100; John Kuhhorn and others to Louise Konemann and another.....1
SPRING PLACE, n s, 117.2 ft w of Boston Road, 16.8x100; Louise Konemann and others to John Kuhhorn.....1

SPRING PLACE, n s, 100.8 ft w of Boston Road, 50.3x100; Anna Schappert and another to Louise Konemann.....1
134TH ST, 992 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Patrick Ford and wife.....1
FOX St, w s, Lot 51, Block 467, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, 25x100; Mary McInerny to Maria Hennessy.....4,150
BAILEY AV, n e corner of Boston Av, 150 x77.3x156.11x66.10; John Shrady and others, executors, to Emma R. Roe.....10
COURTLANDT AV, n w s, 50 ft n of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Kate Sheridan to John B. Gebhard.....950
LOTS 7 and 8, Plot 17, map of Pelham Park; Michael Dwyer and wife to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.....1
LOT 18, map of Arden property, 100x100; Louis Samelson to Max Berman.....1,800
SETON AV, w s, 125 ft w of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Frederick Muller and another.....365

Recorded Leases.

KAHN, Louis, as executor, to William H. Snow; 5th Av, 2,084, s e corner of 113th St, 5½ years.....$1,000
EIMER, August, to George A. Hempel; 249 East 13th St, 3 years 11 months.....1,000
HUPPEL, Adam, to Charles Rubinger; 198 Broome St, 5½ years.....840
APPELL, Louisa, individually and as agent, to Roeber Wetzstein; 512 6th Av, 4 years 10 months.....2,300, 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BILLET, Margaret J. and Charles, to James W. Burton; s e s of Boston Road, 50 ft s w of 180th St, 3 years.....$1,500
CONNELL, Nora A., to Gertrude Watkins; 340 East 116th St, 1 year.....1,300
DODGE, Mary C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 East 21st St, 3 1-12 years.....22,000
GROS, Kate and George W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Spring Place, 117.2 ft w of Boston Road, 1 year.....1,500
HASELL, Mary M., to William G. Starr; Pier 14, extending from South St into East River, and water rights in front of 51, 52, and 53 South St, ½ part, 3 years..8,500
SAME to Mary F. Moorehouse; 64 Cherry St, all title, 3 years.....1,000
HALLAHAN, John, and James Ahearn and wife to Richard Webber; Morningside Av, East, s e corner of 118th St, demand.....15,000
HOGAN, Michael J., to Samuel Frank; e s of Greene Lane or Av, 54 ft s of proposed 5th St, 5 years.....2,500
SAME to same; e s of Greene Lane or Av, 63 ft s of proposed 5th St, 5 years.....2,500
SAME to Thomas R. Fleming; e s of Greene Lane or Av, 680.11 ft s of Levere Av, demand.....9,375
SAME to Daniel Daily, as guardian; s s of 5th St, proposed, 100 ft e of Greene Lane or Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years..6,800
JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wandell; 354 West 122d St, 6 months.....2,000
KOHEMANN, Louis and Adolph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Spring Place, 150.6 ft w of Boston Road, 1 year.....1,000
KUHHORN, John, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Spring Place, 133.10 ft w of Boston Road, 1 year.....1,500
KRAUSE, John C. A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 120th St, 86 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.....4,500
KLEIN, Benedict A., to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees of Thomas E. Davis; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 133d St, 1 year.....27,000
SAME to same; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 133d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....36,000
SAME to John M. Bowers, trustee of John H. Maghee; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft n of 133d St, 1 year.....18,000
LEVY, Bertha and Isaac, to the East River Savings Bank; 251 East 51st St, 2 years.....7,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to Gilbert A. Robertson Home, a corporation; s s of 149th St, 340 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.....7,500
SAME to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee Marie Marshall; s s of 149th St, 355 ft w of Boulevard, demand.....7,000
McNEICE, Mary A., to Herman Raabe and Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of 72d St, 325 ft e of 3d Av, payable out of permanent loan.....1,050
MULLER, Frederick, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of Southern Boulevard, 52.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year.....6,300
NORDEN, Henry E., and others to Edward Oppenheimer; 638 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....21,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Frederick J. Middlebrook; Brook Av, e s, 53 ft s of 165th St.....4,500
SAME to same: Brook Av, s e corner of 165th St, 1 year.....4,000
SAME to same; 165th St, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.....4,000
ROE, Emma R., to John Shrady and others, executors of Maria Shrady; Bailey Av, n e corner of Boston Av, 3 years....4,000
SUTTON, Annie A., and others to the East Brooklyn Co-operative Building Association; 651 Water St, demand.....2,000
STERNBURGER, Clarence S., to Edward Kraffmuller; 43 East 60th St; also West St, e s, 62.6 ft s of Carlton St; also 525 Broadway, 94 Spring St, eighth part; also Mercer St, 96 and 98, and 96 to 104 Spring St, eleven-sixteenths part, and out-of-town property, 5 years.....10,000
WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife to the Germanic Fire Insurance Company; Boston Road, s e s, 182.7 ft s w of 169th St, 5 years.....10,000
WERTHEIMER, Herman, and wife to Henry C. Fisher; 234 Cherry St, 3 years.....4,000
WEGENER, Augusta, and another to Thomas J. Reilly; w s of Morris Av, 75 ft s of 153d St, 25x100, note.....500
WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Russell and R. Henry Johnson of Johnson Brothers; s e corner of Cherry and Pelham Sts, 3 months.....1,521
O'CONNOR, George W., and wife to John Haffen and another; n e corner of Jerome Av and Southern Boulevard, 1 year.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Harriet P., to Joseph O. Brown, trustee of George Chesterman.....$16,000
BLOOMFIELD, Ronald K., and another, trustees of George Chesterman, to Clothilde, Alice M., George C., and Louis A. S. Bodine (three assignments).....27,500
SAME to Clothilde Bodine, guardian of Florence M., Rosalie C., and Nordauant H. Bodine.....10,000
EICKWORTH, Louis, to Margaret G. Ferris.....700
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Margaretta S. B. Davis.....5,000
SOLES, William A., to Jacob Robinowitz.....1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alexander Wyllie and another, trustees of Oswald Simpson.....22,000
WHITTLESEY, Wakon, to Pincus Nathan.....1,015

Lis Pendens.

TOPPING ST, w s, 110 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; Sullivan & Robinson against Herbert T. Dunn and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
127TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 17x99.11; 3d Av, 2,336, Harlem Savings Bank against Ellen F. Hartley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
182D ST and King's Bridge Road, s e corner, 25.3x105.11x45x75 to Wadsworth Av x70x184.5; Samson Lachman and others, executors, against John W. Hegelin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Robert C. Martin Company against Marian E. Moore and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 25x60.3x 25.2x58.4; Bernard Maybeck and others against Peter Behrens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CORTLANDT AV and 157th St, n w corner, 25x100; Christina Hohner against John Dressel and others, (dower.)
AMSTERDAM AV, 167 to 171; Andrew Galbraith against James Linden, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
MAP NEW PARK, Westchester, plots 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, containing about 80 acres; William P. Anderson against Harry Mills and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CONVENT AV, e s, 18 ft n of 148th St, 33.11x85; Eleanor Snyder against Annie C. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
EAST HOUSTON ST, 468 to 474; Lionel Sutro against Rudolph Bohm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Oct. 27:

JENNINGS ST, s s, 128 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 52x126; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against John Hansen, owner and contractor.....$285
BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 250 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; Church E. Gates against Sophie Duden, Contreros Angelo, and Gaetano Albano, owners; Gaetano Albano and Contreros Angelo, contractors.....406
MOTT ST, 16; Michael Refrano & Co. against Chee C. Yum, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor.....751
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 75x85; 117th St, n s, 60 ft w of St. Nicholas, Av, 25x25; Wilhelmine Dornbusch against Charles H. Dalhausen, owner and contractor.....1,277
45TH ST, 238 East; Marcus Buda against Rosa Benenfeld, owner; Abelman & Rosenbaum, contractors.....55
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 27.7 ft n of 117th St, 89.9 ft front; 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25 ft front; Francis W. Ford against Charles H. Dalhauser, owner and contractor.....60
BROADWAY, 394; Nathan Bois against Central Trust Company, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor.....12
34TH ST, 50 West; same against David H. McAlpin, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor.....55
42D St, 9 East; Nathan Bois against Anna Caswell, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor.....886
2D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Union Av, 20x60; Ebenezer Davies against William Knower, owner and contractor.....405
BOULEVARD and 153d St, n e corner; 82 x350; Dipietro Rocco and others against rector of Trinity Church, owner;; Dawson & Archer, contractors; Stefano Colletto, sub-contractor.....237
CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; Domenico Tavolaci and others against Herman Wertheim, owner; Fortunato Lamonte, contractor.....434
SAME PROPERTY; Michele Cornigla and others against same.....185
121ST ST, 242 East; Solomon Bassel against George A. Macdonald, owner and contractor.....143

6TH AV, e s, entire front between 18th and 19th Sts, 200x500; Empire Fire Roofing Company against Siegel Construction Company, owner; Probst Construction Company, contractor.....26,883
WALES AV, w s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 75x105; William H. Gray against Mary M. Gent, owner and contractor.....894
Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1893.
165TH ST and Fox Av, n e corner, 75x 100; Didrik Sakarinsen, on Emma Mechman, to W. C. Silleck, Jr.....229

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 74—G. F. B. Howard vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—Dismissed. Record not printed.

No. 76—William A. Phillips vs. the Cherokee Nation, or tribe of Indians, et al.—From the United States Court in the Indian Territory.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of plaintiff in error.

No. 61—Henry K. Willard, administrator, vs. Thomas N. Wood, executor, &c., et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. Enoch Totten for the appellant.

No. 63—Mrs. Lillian W. Egan and her husband vs. A. Hart et al.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 64—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Mary J. Laird.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 69—The United States vs. the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—Argued by Solicitor General Conrad for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Robert Mather for the defendant.

No. 70—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Leonard P. Colburn.—Argued by Mr. C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff. No brief filed for the defendant.

No. 71—The Old Jordan Mining and Milling Company vs. Societe Anonyme des Mines de Lexington.—Argued by Mr. L. T. Machenes for the plaintiff and by Mr. J. M. Wilson for the defendant.

Nos. 72 and 73—Lewis C. Karrick vs. Charles L. Hannaman.—Argument commenced by Mr. J. M. Wilson for the appellant.

The call for Wednesday is: Nos 72, (and 73,) 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 88.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

81—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase. 52—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Wickes. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 74—Healy vs. Knapp. 45—Hadden vs. Nalchang Silk Company. 56—Newcomb vs. Murray. 60—Berry vs. Hallenbeek. 27—Baker vs. Sanders. 28—Same vs. same. 31—Kittel vs. Augusta Tallahassee Gulf Railroad. 58—Allen vs. Graves. 69—Baker vs. Sanders. 82—Goddard vs. Rhoads.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, B. & H. 65—J. H. McIlhenny Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 98—Coneys vs. Atlantic Transport Company. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd Co. 22—De Freits vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railway Company. 116—Kennedy vs. United States. 124—Molloy vs. Hopper. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 97—Russell vs. National Steamship Company. 56—Pacifico vs. McCullough. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerman vs. Bagg.

Demurrer.—7—Gazzam vs. Simpson.

STATE COURTS.

The Court of Appeals.

Henry Beran, appellant, vs. Daniel O'Connell.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Rosa Flood, appellant, vs. Sarah Cain; Wilfred Eames, and others, appellants, vs. J. P. Morgan and others; Catherine E. Pawling vs. William M. Pawling and others, appellants; B. B. Brown and another vs. C. Dow and another, receivers, appellants; Francis A. H. Bergmann and another, vs. H. H. Salmon and another, appellants; F. M. Wilson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company, appellants; P. Wolff and others vs. Paul Kuhne, appellant; S. G. Condit, appellant, vs. C. Wahling and others; Robert Went, appellant, vs. The Methodist Protestant Church of Williamsburg, Kings County, and Union Cemetery; J. C. Blasier, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Otto Cook, appellant, vs. New-York City authorities; Engelbert Harl and others vs. Joseph Lilianthal, appellant; Augustus H. Hanna, appellant, vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, appellants, vs. Lawrence J. Fitzgerald.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion below, and the questions following: Answer: Yes. Whether the amended complaint in this action sets forth a cause of action in equity? Answer: No. Second, Whether there has been an improper joinder of causes of action in the amended complaint? Answer: Yes.

Martin D. Chase vs. Warsaw Water Works Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, but operation of the injunction is suspended for six months, on the opinion of Justice Bradley, below.

Asbury Lester, appellant, vs. City authorities of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the ground that plaintiff established no cause of action.

James Carter vs. C. J. Hodge and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

William S. Williams, appellant, vs. Robert E. Lindblom.—Motion to dismiss granted, without costs.

Lawrence Mullen vs. Town of Rockland, appellant; Charles F. Pond, receiver, vs. Salamanca National Bank, appellant; William H. Wiley vs. E. L. Goodsell, appellant.—Motions to dismiss granted, with costs.

Martha Kerry, appellant, vs. John F. Dimon and others.—Motion to dismiss or advance denied, $10 costs.

William Haux, executor, vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution and others, appellants.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

George N. Mancheski and another, appellants, vs. Guardian Insurance Company.—Argued by Charles E. Patterson for appellant, A. H. Sawyer for respondent.

Thomas A. Mills vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; argued by P. S. Dudley for appellant, J. Stewart Ross for respondent.

J. Jacobs and another, appellants, vs. Howard Insurance Company of New-York; argued by Thomas J. Wickes for appellants, T. Henry Ducy for respondent.

Calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 742, 613, 116, 74, 1,130. The third case is the Fayerweather will contest.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, F. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeal from Judgment of City Court.—1—Steckler vs. Godillot.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—14—Selling vs. Clark. 30—Sherman vs. Engel. 31—Berman vs. Kruscal. 33—Volcker vs. Sturcke. 34—Smith vs. Fox. 35—Trumbull vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. 38—Hawthorne vs. Coursen. 41—Jennings vs. Prudential Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—English vs. McIntyre. 2—Smith vs. Raven. 3—Butterfield vs. New-York Improvement Real Estate Company. 4—Matthews vs. Shapiro. 5—Straus vs. Reynolds. 6—Abegg vs. Schwab. 7—Kohn vs. same. 8—Manufacturers' American Typewriter Company. 9—Matter of Schmitt. 10—Roome vs. Davis. 11—Dart vs. Babcock. 12—Weber vs. Van Roden. 13—Peters vs. Bonfils. 14—Carroll vs. Barker Pritchard Coal and Navigation Company. 15—Fleischman vs. Smith. 16—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 17—Gadd vs. Gadd. 18—Foye vs. Foye. 19—Goldberg vs. Cantor. 20—Haveurich vs. Finclite. 21—Matter of Charles R. Osborn Company. 22—Thompson vs. Thompson. 23—Murphy vs. Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 24—Cohn vs. Rosenbaum. 25—Sylvester vs. Wolf. 26—Dowling vs. McKay. 27—Linsen vs. Schneewind. 28—Peck vs. Hefter. 29—Creed vs. De Graef. 30—Boskowitz vs. Held. 31—Huber vs. Rosenfeld. 32—Minrath vs. Duncan. 33—Matter of Schilling. 34—Ludden vs. Degener. 35—Degener vs. Ludden. 36—Rice vs. Gottschalk. 37—Foley vs. Foley. 38—Roby vs. Mendelson. 39—People ex rel. Emmet vs. Board of Police. 40—People ex rel. Weeks vs. Rifdoent. 41—Bergin vs. Deering. 42—Lay vs. Tung. 43—People, &c., vs. Singer. 44—Wilson vs. Sire. 45—Peck vs. Sawyer. 46—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Altorfer. 47—Madeville vs. Springer. 48—Dunn vs. Butler. 49—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 50—Kennett vs. Hopkins. 51—Reilly vs. Sabates.

Personal Tax Calendar. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, &c., Upon.—1—Bothwell Compressed Air Improvement and Construction Company. 2—Bannemann, 3—Catholic School Book Company. 4—Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 5—Hohn. 6—Jarvis. 7—Kernochan. 8—Pabst Brewing Company. 9—Preston. 10—Princess of Wales Company. 11—Proebsel. 12—Richardson. 13—Wilson R. Wayne Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion 1.—Matter of the Speedway.

Divorces.—3236—Dickerson vs. Dickerson. 2584—Mawborgne vs. Mawborgne. 2937—Hollensteine vs. Hollensteine. 3589—Stiner vs. Stiner. 3572—Grandsdard vs. Grandsdard. 3566—Victorin vs. Victorin. 3569—Owen vs. Owen. 3627—Kneall vs. Kneall. 3580—Cochran vs. Cochran. 3244—Ancieramo vs. Ancieramo. 3585—Farrell vs. Farrell. 3587—Hoppin vs. Hoppin. 3559—Levy vs. Levy. 3582—Vogel vs. Vogel. 3591—Revier vs. Revier. 3542—Heller vs. Heller 3544—Cohen vs. Cohen. 3590—Walker vs. Walker. 3077—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 3223—Katz vs. Katz. 3232—Patton vs. Patton. 3061—Friedman vs. Freidman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV, Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3293—Fenelite vs. Dorian. 3487—Lingham vs. Landsburg. 2955—Zimmerman vs. Xavier Club. 2631—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1906—Bradbury vs. Slade. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3902—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley. 3746—Skinner vs. Skinner. 3071—Stetson vs. Brennan. 3168—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 3169—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Fitch. 3162—Lichtenstein Brothers Company vs. Havana and Key West Cigar Company. 2835—Liscomb vs. Lydecker. 1490—Wilmerding vs. Don. 2755—Howell vs. Berger. 3027—Johnaning vs. Luttrell. 3376—Hyman vs. McDonald. 3443—Moses vs. Hatch. 3256—Le Boutillier vs. Lucatos. 3390—Wellenkamp vs. Wellenkamp. 2828—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Society for the Prevention of Crime. 3150—Rabohm vs. Auerbach. Highest number reached in regular call, 3804.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Oliver for the People.

1—Patrick McMahon. 2—Terrence Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

2267—Hausen vs. Chapman Derrick Company. 2776—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Company. 3112—Waite vs. Naething. 3136—Leary vs. Sterling. 3229—Milliken vs. Scott. 3318—McCabe vs. Connell. 3356—Prior vs. Cushman. 3378—Frank vs. Pasklesz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Boostaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X., for trial.

3095—Rosche vs. Union Railway Company. 3188—Le Chicotte vs. Richmond Railway and Electric Company. 3194—Surhada vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3212—Andrews vs. same. 3572—Von Kewenter vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 3593—Same vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company. 3640—Donnelly vs. Pancoast. 3718—Kellogg vs. The Mayor, &c. 3420—Ash vs. Malcolm Brewing Company. 3388—Butler vs. Gardner. 1540—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 2901—Hotopp vs. Huber. 2863—Thorpe vs. Keck. 3084—Barry vs. Platt. 3047—Zudizky vs. Dry Dock Savings Institute. 3705—Tusco vs. Lowenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Henry Lorenz, Sydney B. Peckhardt, Elizabeth Lauterbach, Margaret M. Keegan, John C. Gerhold, Asaph H. Webster, Kasper Steinmetz, David Kearr. At 2 P. M.—Peter O'Halloran.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1202—Contested will of Cornelius Moriarty.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

698—Hoffman House vs. Hall. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 545—Moler vs. Katzman. 546—Marowitz vs. Katzman. 547—Same vs. same. 548—Folda vs. Herzog. 739—Wyland vs. Burke. 741—Gallagher vs. Lauchanton. 859—Labowitz vs. Lazerus. 468—Bernstein vs. Rosenberg. 572—Bat vs. McHugh. 573—Jacobs vs. Heiman. 901—Frankel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 911—Spellissey vs. Torney. 926—Stewart vs. Johnson. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1123—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Express Company. 1267—Reading Trail Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris.

CITY Court—Trial Term—Parts I., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL

MURDERER SCOTT CAUGHT.

Confesses that He Shot His Wife—Jealousy the Reason.

Howard A. Scott, the mulatto who killed his wife at 159 West Thirtieth Street Monday afternoon, was found yesterday afternoon by Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, secreted in a hall closet of the house of his aunt, Mrs. Isaac Cooley, 394 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He acknowledged that he had murdered his wife when arrested.

Capt. Chapman had the house 113 Macdougal Street, where Scott lived part of the time, watched closely by detectives Monday night. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the detectives reported to Capt. Chapman at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station that they had received information which led them to believe that the murderer was in Brooklyn. Capt. Chapman visited the Macdougal Street house to try and find a white woman with whom it was alleged Scott lived. She could not be found. A letter, however, was found at the house addressed to her in handwriting which was identified as Scott's. When the letter was opened by a friend of the woman's it proved to be from Scott. In the letter he told this woman that he was in Brooklyn, and that he would write and appoint a place where she could see him later.

Capt. Chapman went with detectives to Brooklyn. The house was surrounded on all sides by detectives, and it was searched from top to bottom. Mrs. Cooley admitted that Scott had been there during the night, but she had not seen him since morning, and she did not believe he was in the house.

On going through the house a second time the Captain discovered that a closet on the lobby of the top floor was locked. He demanded the key, which Mrs. Cooley was unable to produce. The Captain procured an axe, with which he broke the door down. Scott was found inside the closet huddled in one corner and half paralyzed with fear. He had his overcoat and hat on, and appeared as if he had been surprised in an attempt at escape by the roof, as there was a ladder lying close to the roof trap door. He had locked himself in the closet from the inside, and had the key in his pocket when arrested.

"Jealousy," said he, "caused me to kill my wife. I threw the revolver into the river when crossing Brooklyn Bridge. My wife wrote me a letter saying she wanted to see me. When I went there she threw the marriage certificate at me and handed me a summons. I got mad and tore the marriage certificate up and burned it in the stove. I cannot tell how many shots I fired; perhaps three or four. The gun was a six-shooter, and all I know is that I killed her."

Scott was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded until this morning, when he will be taken before Coroner Hoeber. Scott is a short, thick-set mulatto, almost white. He was born in Petersburg, Va., and came to New-York seven years ago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid, assist with waiting, care of infant, travel with baby; will be found faithful and trustworthy; seven years' reference; country preferred. Margaret, 62 East 116th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references. W., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference. 348 West 49th St., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—No shirts; young industrious woman; wages moderate. Apply, Wednesday, after 10 o'clock, at 36 West 10th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is very willing. Call, Wednesday, from 10 to 12, present employer's, 525 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; she can sew neatly and is very willing. Call, on Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid to do plain sewing or to assist with waiting. 3 East 77th St., basement door, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and to assist with washing; present employer reference. 226 East 70th St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. D., 856 9th Av., advertising agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to obtain situation for a respectable woman as chambermaid. 16 East 58th St., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting; private family; first-class referer ces. 226 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; city or country. 1,226 3d Av., near 71st St., Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant chambermaid; city references. 701 10th Av.; ring McCreary's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a reliable girl; best city reference. 112 East 32d St., ring Young's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist; willing and obliging. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By young girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; can perform a maid's duties; first-class city reference. M. F., 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, agreeable, thoroughly competent, as companion, chaperon, or housekeeper; where servant is kept; highest references. H. W. H., 608 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman; good experienced cook in American family; understands bread, dessert, soups; willing to assist with washing; good references. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; is willing to do plain washing or general work in small family; best city reference. 418 Willis Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands meat, pastry; excellent desserts; good baker; private family; best city reference from last place. 464 West 41st St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy family cooking, baking, marketing; full charge if required; personal reference. 639 6th Av., third floor.

COOK or HOUSEWORKER.—By North Ireland young woman as cook or to do general housework for small family; city or country. K. C., Box 73, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her business perfectly in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 930 2d Av.

COOK.—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife as first-class cook; husband competent butler; both understand their work perfectly; private family; good city references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as a good family cook and baker; good soups and desserts; assist washing; city or country; good reference. 464 8th Av., rear, near 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook for a private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl as cook and to do coarse washing in private family. 122 West 81st St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; first-class reference from last and former employers. 226 East 57th St.

COOK.—By reliable person; good plain cook; good baker; good reference. B. C. C., 329 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; city references. 229 East 88th St.; ring Roberts's bell.

COOK.—By a woman as a first-class cook; in city or country; good city reference. 311 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Spanish cook; also good American; assist washing; city reference. 239 East 24th St., second floor.

COOK.—By good, economical cook; good baker; willing to assist with washing; reference. 856 9th Av.

COOK.—By good cook; wash, iron; private family or boarding house; good reference. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

COOK.—By a French cook to do general housework or light housekeeping and sleep home. 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; no objection to coarse washing; best reference. 316 East 32d St., third bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook in private family; best references; wages, $25. 426 East 52d St., care of Rob. Claeson.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a small private family; best reference from last place; wages $25. L. O., 159 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress; two years' reference. 210 East 76th St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By young girl; good plain cook; washing; best reference. F. F. M., Mox 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By careful, good girl as cook in private family; six years' city reference. Walsh, 130 West 62d St.

COOK.—First-class cooking of all kinds; wages, $20. 715 9th Av.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; good references. 348 East 74th St.

COOK.—Best references. 38 East 64th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; soups, pastry, game, entrées, and courses of dinners; city or country; good reference. N., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; has nearly seven years' reference in present employer. Call, for two days, from 10 to 12, at 24 West 53d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together, in a private family; both understand their work; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; good references. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman; soups, entrées, meats, game pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; private family; best city references. M. J., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; will assist with washing; two years' personal references. 520 West 53d St., care Varley.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do day's work; good laundress; good housecleaner; understands polishing paints; best city reference. Can be seen at 319 East 37th St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By girl to go out by day or do general housework; city or country; good reference. 354 10th Av., corner 30th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine dressmaking; walking and evening dresses, fancy capes, theatrical costumes made reasonably; home or by day; formerly 1,322 Broadway. Headley, 649 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER or GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. 3 East 72d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns, $8 to $12; city reference. 202 West 43d St., three days.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest references. Literature, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; experienced teacher, has hours disengaged; higher English branches, French, and German; music a specialty; excellent references. Music, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady; teaches German, French, English, and piano; highest references from a New-York family. F. R., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an English visiting governess; English, music, French, needlework; excellent city reference. Todd, Evans, 9 East 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French-Swiss; speaks good English; good French; experience and long references; one or two children preferred. P. F., 530 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young German widow as housekeeper or representative in refined widower's family with children; she loves children and knows how to take care of them; or in hotel or bachelor's home; best references. W., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young North of Ireland girl, lately landed, as general housekeeper or kitchenmaid in a private family; no cards. 338 East 25th St., Moran's bell.

HOUSEWORKER—NURSE.—By two girls; one to do general housework; other to mind baby; do sewing; four years' reference from last place. Call, 178 West 82d St., from 9 to 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By good German girl in family of two; do general housework in flat. M. M., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do general housework in private family; city references. A. O. R., 313 East 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework or take care of grown children; six years' references. 215 West 66th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Highly recommended. Apply, for two days, at M. Chinley's, 796 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French Parisienne dressmaker, packer; best city reference. Elene, care of Mrs. Sire, 475 Lenox Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; six years' reference from last place. E. K., 87 East 10th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish middle-aged person; experienced traveler; speaks French fluently; highly recommended. Z., Box 29 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—An educated North German as maid; good dressmaker; good needlewoman; understands her duties thoroughly; very good reference. D. F., 257 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; excellent reference. B. D., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; well recommended. M. L., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced laundress; three years' personal city reference; no mixed work. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman, washing at home; yard drying; city reference. 309 West 68th St. Janitor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; will help in up-stairs work; city reference. 790 9th Av. Rafter.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; private family; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., care Mrs. Goslin.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; Swedish. Miss Wallberg, 56 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant woman as through infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; understands bottle feeding; best reference. C., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; is a good sewer; good city reference; no cards. Call, from 10 to 12, 217 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; best city references. 356 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as nurse; city or country; personal reference. 133 East 50th St.; ring basement bell.

NURSE.—By young girl; best city references. 145 East 32d St., Bell 4.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; accustomed to wait on elderly lady; assist with children, or chamberwork; excellent city reference. 403 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as seamstress in fine family; can do any kind of dressmaking, and is highly recommended; New-York preferred. Sophie, 314 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, in private family as seamstress and willing to care for children. 231 East 56th St., O'Gorman's bell; call two days.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—As seamstress and maid, or will do chamberwork; by a reliable young girl; has first-class references. M. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl to do sewing and assist with children, or light chamberwork; good home in preference to high wages. Armstrong, 203 East 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—To do sewing by the day in a private family; best city reference. 311 East 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; reference. 412 West 49th St.; Murry's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; city personal reference; city or country. Call, two days, 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and can fill butler's place; best city reference. C. C., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; reference; lady seen; city or country; willing, reliable; takes butler's place; wages, $20. 318 East 31st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—A professional waitress wishes engagements for luncheons or dinners. A. M., care Peck, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; small private family; best city references. 154 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid. Apply, on Wednesday, at present employer's, 338 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as competent waitress in private family; best city reference. 586 Park Av.; two bells.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress. 124 West 64th St., present employer's.

Miscellaneous.

BY TRUSTWORTHY PERSON, WHO HAS seen better days, work, not menial, where conscientious duties are required. Call, or write, for one week, M. M. E., 400 West 56th St., first bell; no triflers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED WORK.—Willing and obliging; best city reference. 708 6th Av., second bell.

INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—A lady wishes to recommend an attendant to an elderly person or chronic invalid; also to assist in care of house, attend to books and accounts. C. B., 121 West 43d St.

LINENROOM GIRL.—By good, reliable young woman as linenroom or storeroom girl in hotel or club; has best of reference. B. M., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATION WANTED.—A North German lady wants position as nursery governess or companion; teaches German, kindergarten, and English primary; best city references. H. M., 143 East 55th St.

PANTRY MAID.—Will some kind lady give me this work; hotel or school; city or country; best references. H. O'Shea, 210 East 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class Vienna butler; speaks very little English; perfectly reliable and sober, with best city references from private family; in a fine private house; wages, $30. G. Neumann, 239 East 94th St., first floor.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man as butler or second man; understands his business; sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 273, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler where second man or parlormaid is kept; by Englishman; thoroughly understands silver and salads; wages $50; has first-class references. M. E., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French Swiss where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his business thoroughly; first-class city references; just disengaged. L. D., 243 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; ten years' highest city references. L. G., 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with the last family 8 years; age 38; height, 5 feet 9; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in service; well recommended; sober, willing, obliging; first-class city reference. R. C., 210 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; English; age twenty-nine; eighteen months' reference from last situation; wages $50. W. Finn, 320 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—English; competent and reliable; strictly temperate; first-class references. Reliable, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; single or where second kept; first class on silver; two and a half years' character; one and a half previous; tall. Thomas, 139 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; understand every branch in service; thoroughly competent; willing; obliging; best city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St., first floor.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; personal references from last employer. Address, by letter, Edmund Saynisch, 164 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; thirty-two; sober; understands his business; willing; obliging; care parlor floor; two years' personal city references. Seldmeir, 189 East 86th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their business; in private family; good city references. L. H., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. E., 316 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—By young colored man as butler in private family; no boarding houses; best city references. Adolph Glover, 43 West 66th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; tall; very competent; private family; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 247 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man; in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; first-class city reference. M. D., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; eight years' good reference. A. V., Times Agency, 1,354 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By French butler; private family; thoroughly experienced; two years' city references last place. 215 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class private waiter in private family; good references. J. Hinton, 832 East 54th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; age, 35; good personal reference; in employment. Butler, 10 East 55th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—For private house; thoroughly understands French and American kitchen and pastry; well recommended. Fred Burkhardt, 222 West 35th St.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; in private family; first-class references. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman as coachman; aged 30; single; or would take a good second man's place; or as stud groom on stock farm; well up with brood mares; four years with present employer, who can be seen. F. Turner, care Rutherford Stuyvesant, Allamuchy, Warren County, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Twenty-five; thoroughly experienced; can be highly recommended; last and former employers can be seen. J. C., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; single; understands the business thoroughly; just disengaged; is sober and reliable; eleven years' first-class reference. James, 585 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; as coachman; with the best of personal city references; a good rider; can also drive tandem or four. W. Shelton, 149 East 57th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—By French couple; man as coachman, gardener, furnace, general housework; wife as cook; good references; city. C. I., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; strictly sober, honest, and capable. 48 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; neat appearance; thoroughly competent; personal references. A., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wishes to secure place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 118 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; not afraid of work; will be found willing and obliging; personal reference. T., Box 201 Times.

COACHMAN.—For gentleman's place in the country; excellent reference. J. Murphy, 204 East 37th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a man well up in all branches of gardening; on a private place; first-class references in this country and Europe. G. H., Box 210 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young man, lately landed, as groom; private family; who is thoroughly experienced; references. James Gunn, 406 4th Av.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—In country by honest, sober, and reliable young man; good references. Joseph, 270 West 34th St.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—25; medium size; high personal reference; sober, capable. 280 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By experienced young Englishman; thorough valet; willing and obliging; competent as butler; good references. C., 909 6th Av.; second flat.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; good valet; willing and obliging; good references. H. Sear, 131 West 55th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal city references. F. D., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; good waiter, &c. P. M., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—First-class; age 25; first-class references. G. T., 350 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; thoroughly understands his business; steam heaters, furnaces, brasses, windows; care of gentleman's clothes; all kinds of housework; handy with tools; best city references. C., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, neat appearance, to work in private family, attend furnace, and generally useful around house; good reference; last employer can be seen. C. C., Box 14 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Good furnace man, housework-er, &c.; good references. B., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—English-trained; educated; temperate; thoroughly experienced. White, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—Medical gymnastics, massage, and electricity by first-class Swedish masseur; doctor's reference; patients attended at their residences. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

GOOD COOK FOR SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; steady place; must understand her work thoroughly; no washing; no kitchenmaid. Call, Wednesday morning, at 116 East 29th St.; bring references.

WANTED—For one month, a competent ladies' maid; good wages will be paid and best city references required Answer to A. B., Post Office, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED—In private family, a German girl as first-class cook; must have city reference. Apply, from 9 to 1, at 806 6th Av.

WANTED—Nurse, French Protestant, good seamstress, for growing children. Call 18 West 38th St., between 11 and 12 Thursday.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANK V. MILES and SARDINIA J. MILES, his wife, plaintiffs, against ANNA R. MILES and WILLIAM H. MILES and HELEN E. MILES, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that south half lot of ground number Forty (40) situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, and distinguished in a Map made of said farm by lot number Forty (40), which lot is bounded as follows: Easterly by lot number Forty-one (41); southerly by East Broadway, late Harman Street; westerly by lot number Thirty-nine (39); northerly by the north half of said lot number forty (40); containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length sixty-eight (68) feet and one-half of a foot, be the same more or less, and is now known by the street number Eighty-four (84) East Broadway. Also

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Division Street distant one hundred and ten (110) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the easterly side of Market Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Street and along the westerly line of an independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Market Street, and along the easterly line of another independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and eight (8) inches to the said southerly side of Division Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the north half of lot Forty (40) hereinbefore described; said premises being known by the No. 82 Division Street, as appears by a Map of Survey of said premises made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated January 20, 1879. Also

All the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of, in, and to a leasehold property known as lot number Ninety-five (95) New Canal Street, now called Canal Street, including the buildings thereon, which lease expires in 1902.

Dated New-York, October 27th, 1896.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

JOHN M. STEARNS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

o28-2aw5wW&F&n19

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against EDWARD P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Romeyn, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 4, 1894, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the ninth day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line with the northerly line of Saint James Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly, at right angles with the said Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-six feet to the line of the Croton Aqueduct; thence southerly, along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, three hundred and eighty-five feet and fifteen inches to land now or formerly of Elmer A. Allen; and thence westerly along the said land of Allen and at right angles or nearly so with Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches to the easterly line thereof, at the point or place of beginning. Containing two acres of land. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Edward P. Shields in and to the land in the said Macomb's Dam Road opposite the said property to the middle line of said road.—Dated September 15, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Friday, October 23rd, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 9, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above property is adjourned to Wednesday, November 18, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

o24-2aw3wS&W&no18

EAST 107TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—PASQUALE CAPONIGRI, plaintiff, against MATTHEW COOGAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 107th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of 107th Street and First Avenue; running thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, on a line parallel with First Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; running thence westerly and parallel with said 107th Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue and partly through the centre of another party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of 107th Street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of 107th Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to mortgages now a lien on said premises for fourteen thousand dollars and interest.—Dated New-York, October 5, 1896.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Referee.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 3 Broad St., N. Y. City.

o6-2aw3wTu&F&o28

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MATTIE P. GRAY, plaintiff, against ROBERT B. SNOWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, beginning at a point seventy-two feet northerly from the boundary line of land now or late of Charles Chesebrough, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly along the line of Tenth Avenue thirty-six feet; thence easterly parallel with 183rd Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue thirty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch; thence westerly one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Cora A. Snowden by Mary L. Snowden, Susan A. Snowden, and Anna O. Snowden, by deed dated June 4th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1518 of Conveyances, Page 431, on February 2nd, 1880.

Dated New-York, October 26, 1896.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Referee.

L. WHITNEY SEARLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 114 Nassau Street, New-York.

o26-2aw3wM&Th&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EUSTACE CONWAY, as trustee appointed by decrees entered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1886, in an action therein pending between MARY FLANAGAN DE CATA, as plaintiff, against TERESA TABERNER and others, as defendants, for the uses and purposes in said decree set forth and WILLIAM R. ROSE, plaintiffs, against JAMES J. WILLIAMS and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Madison Avenue, sixty-six feet eight inches north of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; thence running west parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street seventy-five feet; thence north parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen feet eight inches; thence east parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street seventy-five feet to the west side of Madison Avenue, and thence south along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point of beginning; together with the building thereon erected—the northerly and southerly walls of said building being party walls.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 261 Broadway, New-York City.

o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—MICHAEL CAVANAGH, plaintiff, against MATTHEW COOGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 26, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue ten feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street three feet nine inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Second Avenue ninety feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street thirty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street in said City, said premises lying and being in section 9, Block No. 1680 on land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 27, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.

GEO. W. McADAM, Pl'ff's Atty, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City. o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—SAMUEL McMILLAN, plaintiff, against ELIZA J. DUNN and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said jud

PRAISE FOR MR. CLEVELAND

GOV. GRIGGS WARMLY COMMENDS HIS ADMINISTRATION.

He Says Republicans Are Uniting with Democrats to Defend the President's Course—Mr. Hobart at Jersey City Holds Out a Warm Welcome to Independent Democrats—Rejoices that They Are Better Patriots than Democrats.

There was a big outpouring at Jersey City last night in honor of Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for Vice President. Short speeches were made in the Oakland Rink by the candidate, Gov. Griggs, and Frank Ford.

A great crowd filled the rink. It was a Republican crowd, but it applauded enthusiastically every reference to the Democrats who are aiding their Republican brethren in this fight. Mr. Hobart could not extend the right hand of fellowship to these Democrats too warmly to suit his audience. The notable feature of the meeting came when Gov. Griggs spoke enthusiastically of the Democratic Administration. When he made reference to Grover Cleveland and brought out the President's name with tremendous emphasis, the audience was carried off its feet and thundered its approval. It is a fact that, with the exception of the applause for Hobart, the President's name drew out the most enthusiasm. Even Mr. McKinley's name evoked less.

Mr. Hobart came from Paterson, and was met in Jersey City at 7:02 o'clock by Gov. Griggs, Mayor Wanser, ex-Mayor Collins, and others. The party drove to the rink under escort of a band, a squad of mounted policemen, and the Lafayette Battery.

Ex-Mayor Collins presided at the meeting. He called the audience to order and began, "Ladies and gentlemen," when some one shouted "Hooray for Bryan!" This caused a tremendous commotion. There were cheers and hisses, and the audience arose and demanded that the disturber be put out. He was hustled out, but Mr. Collins's speech was lost in the uproar. He merely pronounced Mr. Hobart's name, and the candidate came to the front of the stage and began:

"I would not recall unpleasant memories, but I want to congratulate you that when the votes shall be counted here next Tuesday night, we shall get an honest count. It will be the same way all over the State of New-Jersey, because the administration now in power will see to it that your votes are counted honestly.

"I congratulate you that the Republicans of New-Jersey don't have to fight this battle alone. Standing with us and by us are men of the highest character and the first citizenship, whom we have been fighting against all our lives. I rejoice with you that they are better patriots than Democrats. Victory will come to us because they are patriotic enough to stand with us for National honor; because they want to preserve the Supreme Court as it is; because they are against repudiation and confiscation. They are with us, not because they are Republicans, but because they are liberty-loving, God-fearing citizens."

He congratulated the county Republicans on their local ticket, and said every one of the local candidates would win. He also paid a tribute to Mr. McKinley.

Gov. John W. Griggs complimented Mr. Hobart as New-Jersey's candidate, and, in speaking of his conciliatory attitude, said: "To him and in him Democrats of the East and South and West have turned and placed their confidence. It is a great feature of this campaign that the Republican Party is fighting, not as partisans, but with the loyalty and patriotism of the Democracy against the disloyal element of this Union.

"I won't talk about free silver and the other features of the Chicago platform. That platform has been answered in the public press and on the stump, till now the only argument left for the Bryanites is the spoiled egg argument. The Republican Party and newspapers and speakers are standing to-night in defense of the Federal Administration of the Democratic Party, while the Bryan crowd is abusing and calumniating it. We, with the loyal Democrats, are applauding the Administration and patriotism and bravery of Grover Cleveland, while so-called Democrats, some of whom were voting and shouting for him four years ago, are now joining the ranks of revolution and riot."

Frank Ford also made a conciliatory speech.

When the speaking was over the crowd filed past the stand and shook Mr. Hobart's hand. The candidate reviewed a parade at the corner of Duncan Avenue and the Boulevard. It is estimated that over 12,000 persons were in line. Houses along the route, those of sound-money Democrats as well as Republicans, were illuminated for the occasion. Afterward Mr. Hobart was entertained at the Carteret Club.

DENIED BY COL. WARING

Said Nothing About Francis M. Scott Being Out of Town.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott wrote the following letter to Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring yesterday:

"Sir: THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning quotes you as having said yesterday to a reporter of that paper:

"'I understand the Corporation Counsel is out of town. It is quite usual for him to be out of town when anything as important as this comes up.'

"Will you be so kind as to inform me whether or not you are correctly quoted in this interview?

"Of course, I cannot suppose that you made so obviously an erroneous statement, but I should like to have your formal denial of it, in order that I may set the newspapers straight by authority. Yours very truly,

"FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
"Counsel to the Corporation."

Col. Waring has sent a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES stating that he made no such reference to Mr. Scott. He had no idea the Corporation Counsel was or was not out of town. No suggestion was made on that subject to him or by him.

One of the Tombs Women Found.

Kate Sherwood, one of the two women who escaped from the Tombs Prison Saturday morning, was recaptured in Harlem Monday night, but was not recognized until yesterday afternoon. A policeman found her dancing and very much intoxicated at the corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. She gave her name as Kate Sheridan. She was arraigned before Justice Deuel yesterday morning, and was committed to the workhouse. When taken back to the prison she said that her name was not Sheridan, but Kate Sherwood, who made the escape from the Tombs. Keeper Hunt sent word to the Tombs, and Matron Smith went up to the Harlem prison and identified her. The Sherwood woman refused to say where she had been or what had become of her companion in the Tombs episode, Nellie White.

Wanted—Clothing and Books.

The Prison Association has never had so many demands for help as now. The society asks for cast-off clothes, boots and shoes, household utensils, and especially for books and periodicals to send to county jails, where there is enforced and dangerous idleness. Those who have such gifts to bestow will do a good act by sending a postal card to that effect to the office of the society, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

RUNNING THE ENGINE.

Rich Men Who Know How to Handle a Locomotive.

John Jacob Astor's exploit in acting as the engineer of an Illinois Central train a few days ago is but another illustration of the peculiar fascination that a railway locomotive has for rich young men who inherit, or acquire, interests in railroads. Mr. Astor has for several years been a Director of the Illinois Central Road, and on previous official inspection trips he has "run the engine." He has a natural taste for mechanics, and his love of railroading is much like that of Dr. W. Seward Webb.

In the Adirondacks, Dr. Webb and his personal traits are known to every native, and his passion for driving a locomotive at a high rate of speed is regarded with complacent pride all along the line of his road. When a one or two car special dashes through the mountain region from Old Forge to Malone, at a fifty-mile gait, the simple mountaineer will turn placidly to his Summer boarder and remark: "Dr. Webb is running that train." Occasionally the trackmen, on their morning rounds, will find the wreck of a hand-car lying at the bottom of the railroad embankment, or several yards from the track at the edge of the woods. Their invariable comment will be: "The Doctor must have been along here last night." It is seldom that anybody is hurt on such occasions, for the Adirondack railroad men are experts in jumping from hand cars.

George J. Gould was able to handle a locomotive long before he became a railroad President. Like Dr. Webb, he is a genuine sportsman, and enjoys the sensation of going fast. While making his periodical inspections of the several lines in the Southwestern system, President Gould frequently relieves the locomotive engineer for hours at a time. Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines, knows how to "run the engine" almost as well as any veteran.

Two of the sons of James J. Hill, the President of the Great Northern, are said to be as much at home in the cab of a locomotive as they are in the dining room of their father's house. S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific, has taken all of the degrees of railroading, and he can "brake" a train as well as handle the engine.

Chauncey M. Depew, with all of his versatility, has never yet undertaken to operate a locomotive.

ALDERMEN ENJOINED.

The Board Prevented from Granting a Franchise.

The Board of Aldermen were served with an injunction yesterday restraining them as a board from taking any action on or awarding the franchise for the furnishing of fuel-gas by the Consumers' Fuel-Gas, Heat, and Power Company. The writ was obtained by Henry C. Wilcox on the ground that the board was about to award such a franchise, to the detriment of the public and at a price lower than the highest offer and best terms offered the city for the franchise by other companies.

Alderman Goodman submitted the report of the Lamp and Gas Committee on the petition of the Metropolitan Fuel-Gas Company. The report was long and replete with technical details, but it amends the conditions upon which the Consumers' Company should receive the franchise by placing the price the city shall receive at 30 cents per lineal foot of pipe laid, instead of 20 cents. It also provides that the city shall receive a gratuity of $10,000 for the franchise and that the Controller shall stipulate the amount of the bond to be given to the city in case the franchise is granted. The 30-cent clause, it is claimed, will net the city three or four times as much as the $100,000 offered by the company for the franchise.

JACK'S SAD VOYAGE.

Washed Overboard, but, Like a Good Cat, Came Back.

The West Indian steamship Jason sailed out of this port Oct. 11 with two cats aboard. They were Jack and Jack's sister. The Jason returned yesterday with Jack's sister and Jack, but Jack was minus half of his tail and one eye, and variously injured about port and starboard legs. The Jason's cook was glad that any of Jack was left.

The Jason ran into a terrific gale which prevailed Oct. 12 and thereabout, and Jack was among the chattels that the high seas swept overboard. He was mourned as lost for two days thereafter, and his sister was on the point of going into a decline, when a stoker discovered, on the 14th, what he supposed was a rat in the coal bunker.

"The rats are raiding the ship," quoth he,
Since Jack the cat plowed out to sea."
And then the shovel, with mighty swing,
He ups, and smites the dreadful thing.
That seemed to him just like a rat,
Alas! Alack! It was the cat.
'Twas turned from white to jetty black
And minus the shape possessed by Jack.

It was Jack, however, but the shovel had done its work.

The cook nursed Jack tenderly, and his remaining parts were brought back alive, and he and his sister were purring gratefully when the Jason came in by the Hook yester morn.

She Pursued the Cabman.

Lawrence Freely, a cab driver, was arrested Monday night on the complaint of Miss Legasse of 108 Waverley Place for reckless driving on Madison Avenue, and for knocking William Wurmsch, a bicycle rider, off his wheel. Freely did not stop after the accident. Miss Legasse followed him on her wheel, calling for the police until she attracted attention and caused the arrest. Wurmsch refused to make a charge before Magistrate Brann yesterday, because he had not been badly hurt, so the Magistrate fined Freely $3 on his admission that he was drunk when he rode down the wheelman.

Detected by a Pinch.

Henry Beyler, eighteen years old, of 220 West Fourteenth Street, was committed to the Workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Brann on his plea of guilty to soliciting alms under the pretense that he was deaf and dumb. Agent Jerome of the Charities Organization Society caught him Monday begging from door to door in Madison and Fifth Avenues. He pretended to the agent that he could not talk, but a sharp pinch on the leg caused him to shout, "Ouch! You hurt me."

A Barkentine Waterlogged at Sea.

The Red D Line steamship Caracas, which arrived yesterday, reported that on Oct. 26, in latiture 34 degrees 18 minutes, longitude 72 degrees 7 minutes, she passed the barkentine William P. Clowes, from Brunswick to New-York, waterlogged and abandoned. All the boats were gone, and everything indicated that the crew had taken a hasty departure. She had mizzensail and storm trysail set, and the vessel was sailing about at random, a danger to navigation.

Fined Under Boulevard Act.

The first fine under the Corporation ordinance known as the Boulevard act, which directs that all trucks on the Western Boulevard shall be driven in line on the right side of the roadway, was imposed by Magistrate Deuel, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. William Muhl drove his two-horse truck in the middle of the Boulevard at One Hundred and First Street, and refused to get into line when directed to do so by a policeman. Muhl was fined $5.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand, and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

FOR THE TIMES REWARD

MANY MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR A CHARACTERISTIC MOTTO.

Competitors from Every Walk in Life, from Men, Women, and Even Children—Some only Variations of the Present Phrase—A Motto in Four Lines—Samples of Variety of Expression—Some Which Are in the Shape of Posters.

The contest for a prize of $100, offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for a phrase denoting the general policy of the newspaper better than the present electric-light motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," in Madison Square, has brought in thousands of apt suggestions, many of which are worthy of a thoughtful comparison with the present phrase.

The answers come from people in every walk of life. Many littérateurs, teachers, and preachers have tried to write a single line of ten words that would bring a better market price than a complete short story, treatise, or sermon. Merchants, brokers, clerks, and even children have turned their attention to this subject.

A fresh lot of efforts to improve upon THE TIMES's own epigram and the competitions already published was received yesterday. The opportunity to surpass any of the following for that one-hundred-dollar prize money is still open.

Here are some selections, each from an individual source, from yesterday's correspondence:

"No silly sensation, no filth, no calumny; only genuine news."
"Nothing sensational or overdrawn; all the truth, pure and simple."
"No lies, no filth, no wasting of your time; only news."
"No humbug news—only the real news of the day."
"Family news—no silly sensation, no filth, no calumny."
"Americans are too busy to read unimportant, sensational, filthy news."
"The live news every day—no time for anything else."

This is from some one who had evidently found out that other papers are inferior to THE TIMES:

"Read the truth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. You will be surprised at yourself!"

A motto in four lines reads:

"There are good times,
"There are bad times,
"But THE NEW-YORK TIMES
"Is unchangeable at all times."

These are variations of the phrase now in use:

"Always full of the cleanest and latest news worth reading."
"Contains all the latest news worthy of publication."

A Philadelphia subscriber makes this appeal to the people:

"Let us raise a standard of honesty, decency, and wisdom."

Variety of expression may be found in this budget:

"NEW-YORK TIMES readers are those who know."
"For the old, the young, the classes, and the masses."
"All the news worth knowing."
"Representative people read THE NEW-YORK TIMES."
"No defects in NEW-YORK TIMES news, never."
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is trustworthy."
"The ideal paper of truth and purity."
"All the news, but no trash."
"Oracle of the country for truth, honesty, intelligence, and interest."
"The Greater New-York's cleanest and newsiest sheet."
"Everything under the sun you should know."
"The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."
"Read genuine news—don't waste your time and patience."
"Only news (but all) that's decent, true, and of interest."
"NEW-YORK TIMES news is a safeguard."
"The best of all the news that's fit to print," or "The best and only news that's fit to print."

The person who sent the following seems to be an old advertiser:

"The only paper that prints the right kind of news."

Here Are Some Posters.

Suggestions in the shape of posters are not so numerous.

NEW-YORK TIMES
All the News that's Useful, Truthful, and Decent.
Saturday's and Sunday's Literary and Art Supplements.

Here is another:

NEW-YORK TIMES,
The American Gentleman's Newspaper.
Clean, Accurate, Truthful.
Saturday's and Sunday's Literary and Art Magazines.

Occasionally there is a couplet like this:

"For patriot—simple, good and great;
Not for the degenerate."

A clergyman in Altoona, Penn., sends the following:

"The pulpit for politics; the confessional for free-silver coiners."

A subscriber in a distant State realizes that THE TIMES is:

"Always timely for New-York."

Want Dignity and Reliability.

Sticklers for dignity and reliability send these:

"Dignity in journalism. Decent news for decent people."
"An educator giving complete, reliable, wholesome news, fearlessly, without malice."
"All the news in its truest sense."
"Old, reliable, truthful, unexceptionable family paper. Newsy, up to date."
"Clear and truthful."
"The advocate of justice and reason."
"All the news that's true, instructive, entertaining, or necessary."
"Truthful, progressive, clean, just."

One correspondent offers the phrase:

"All interesting, true, and decent news."

Then he makes six transpositions of the adjectives, and offers whatever may be the best.

"Truth" and "purity" are cardinal virtues suggested by a large number of readers:

"Truth, purity and refined literature are combined in TIMES Supplement."
"The news, truthful and pure, for the home and people."
"America's paper for news truthful and pure."
"All the news that's true and helpful."
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the standpoint of pure intelligence and perfect truth."

PROPER CHOICE TO MAKE.

A Reader Wants Something Dignified and Distinctive.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a constant reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES may I say that I am much interested in the motto contest? Among those selected for print I notice that several are a play upon words, trickery with letters, puns, &c. While these are no doubt clever, still they are undignified. Anything of a conundrum or tricky nature, the trying-to-be-funny style, is cheap and tawdry. It soon palls on one, like a sickly smile in a portrait, or a jingling tune we don't like but cannot help humming.

Without being prudish or puritanical, I hope a motto of dignity and distinction will be selected, worthy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES! It can be, at the same time, in a light vein, and even witty. In these up-to-date, cheap advertising days it is a relief to find something high-toned—something that will make people stop and think and remember! Therefore, in selecting its motto, I hope THE TIMES will not be caught by anything flippant. Excuse the liberty I have taken. I know the editor needs no assistance. This is only the opinion of one small reader. M.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1896.

What a "Purist" Says.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It strikes me that "Grammarian" is a "stickler" for a form of expression for your newspaper motto which is no more "grammatically correct" and is much less "fitting" than the form nightly blazoned in letters of red before admiring thousands. It seems to me the word "fit" (for a newspaper to print) applies to the character of the news, and when we say a thing is not fit to read, or to print, or to eat, we are referring to the quality of the thing and not the conduct of the reader, or printer, or eater. "All the news that's fit to print" is as correct grammatically as it is admirable in what it implies. PURIST.

RIGHT TO SEIZE LIQUORS.

Court Decision Regarded of Importance to the Dealers.

A decision which is regarded as one of importance to wine and spirit dealers all over the country was rendered Oct. 5 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The decision establishes the right of the Government to seize fraudulent wines and spirits.

The decision was the outcome of a seizure in November, 1893, at St. Louis, of 127 packages of spirituous liquors and five packages of wine by Charles F. Wenneker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Missouri. The goods were compounded and prepared at the establishment of the Western Distilling Company, a St. Louis corporation. The ground on which the seizure was made was an alleged violation of Section 3,449 of the revised statutes of the United States, which reads:

"Whenever any person ships, transports, or removes any spirituous or fermented liquors or wines under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade as designating the kind and quality of the contents of the casks or packages containing the same, or causes such an act to be done, he shall forfeit such liquors or wines, and casks or packages, and be subject to pay a fine of $500."

The case was tried in the United States District Court on the following agreed statement of facts: "That the packages did, in fact, contain spirituous wines and liquors; that 15 were marked and branded as containing 'J. & F. Martel cognac'; 39, 'Booth & Co. London Superior Old Tom gin'; 40, 'Sir Robert Burnett & Co., Vauxhall, Old Tom gin'; 1, 'John De Kuyper & Son gin'; 8, 'Boonekamp Maagbitter'; 10, 'Fernet Branca'; 4, 'Nolly, Prat & Cie., vermouth'; 1, 'Italy vermouth torino'; 4, 'Curacao de Holland'; 5, 'Edouard Pernod absinthe'; 4, Boker's stomach bitters,' and 1, 'yellow chartreuse, L. Garnier.'"

It was also agreed that the brands mentioned were each a name and brand known to the trade as designating a particular kind and quality of imported spirituous liquor or wine, whereas the contents of the packages differed from the brands known to the trade in taste and in inferiority in quality of excellence.

When the case was tried in the lower court, it was argued that the bottles containing the liquors and wines were not packages; that the bottle was all the customer at the bar ever saw, and that no matter how the cases were labeled, the customer was not defrauded, because he did not see the original package. The reasoning took the same view of the matter, and the case was decided against the Government.

The United States then sued out a writ of error and the case went to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision of that court reversed the decision of the District Court and remanded the case for a new trial. This is regarded as practically settling the matter in favor of the Government, and no appeal can be taken except to the United States Supreme Court. It was stipulated, however, that no appeal would be taken.

The last decision holds that the meaning of Section 3,449 is perfectly clear, and its purpose obvious. "It is one of the numerous regulations prescribed by the internal revenue law, intended to prevent frauds on the revenue in the manufacture, removal, shipment, and sale of distilled spirits and other liquors, and to aid in the detection of such frauds. The section is none the less a revenue regulation because its enforcement may tend to discourage the piracy of trademarks and prevent frauds upon those who consume the contents of the packages. Congress has an undoubted right to legislate to prevent frauds on the public revenue, and the validity of such legislation is not affected by the fact that it incidentally tends to the discovery or suppression of private frauds."

The local importers, while they are gratified over the result of this test case, are not inclined to talk much about it at present. This is accounted for by the fact that they are anxious to secure the passage of an act by Congress which will prevent the masquerading of counterfeit articles as the genuine imported goods.

LOOKING FOR REW'S WIVES.

Police Believe that There Are Several Other Victims.

Dr. Walter Rew, or Dr. Reed, as he sometimes calls himself, of 330 West Thirty-eighth Street, who was arrested Monday on the charge of bigamy, is believed by the police to have made more or less of a business of marrying, and that he has several wives living in different parts of the country besides the Della Hunter, whom he last married, and Grace Hill, who figures as the wife preceding the last, both of whom made charges against him. The police think he is the long-lost husband of one Leonore Phillips, who lived in Waverley place, and that he was also the spouse of a German woman in Cincinnati. These women and some others who may have been victims of the "Doctor" are now being looked for by Capt. Schmittberger.

The "Doctor," during his examination yesterday before Justice Wentworth, in the Jefferson Market Court, made a statement admitting a marriage in England, but insisted that he had obtained a divorce in Arkansas. He said he contracted the subsequent marriages under the belief that he had a legal right to do so. He declares that he is being persecuted by the medical society because he has advocated certain reforms in the medical profession. He is a free silverite in politics, and has issued circulars on that subject. He also lays claim to being a poet, having published a book of poems under the title, "The Song of the Fates."

TWO TRIED SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Woman and Man Make Futile Attempts to Kill Themselves.

Victoria Toby, forty-two years old, who says she was born in France, and resides at 442 East Seventy-eighth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening in an insane condition. She was transferred from the Presbyterian Hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital surgeon said she attempted to jump from the roof of her home yesterday, and later tried to kill herself with a razor. She was sent to the insane pavilion to have her sanity examined into.

John Delahanty, the prisoner at Bellevue Hospital who attempted to commit suicide at his home, 16 Cherry Street, on Oct. 22, made two attempts yesterday to commit suicide while in the prison ward by trying to drink medicines which he took from the medicine closet. He was prevented each time by a nurse named Hildebrandt.

Arthur Hammerstein Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for assault in the third degree Arthur Hammerstein, the son of the theatrical manager. He is accused of assaulting Arthur Hurley in front of a restaurant in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, Sept. 22. Hurley alleges that young Hammerstein struck him without provocation.

B. Altman & Co.

Stationery Dept.

(rear of rotunda).

SOCIETY STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Anniversaries, Party, Ball, and Dinner Invitations. Reception, At Home, Tea, and Visiting Cards engraved and executed in the most approved styles and at moderate cost.

Special attention given to the filling of mail orders. New Ideas in Monogram and address dies. A select assortment of fine Stationery from the productions of the best foreign and domestic mills.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There is a frivolous appearance of gayety just now about the yard of old St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, which seems to be out of keeping with its age and dignity. Around the fence, at top and bottom, is a line of bright red paint. It is the first step toward a new Fall coat. Occasionally when the iron framework of new buildings in a certain part of the city is going up and other ironwork in the vicinity is being put in repair, the neighborhood has the appearance of having been painted red. But the gay color is always reduced, sooner or later, to its proper subordinate position quite out of sight. The red is a mineral paint, and a first coat effectively protects the iron from the inroads of its enemies. The red is also a cheap paint, hence its use in almost all cases as a first coat for iron.

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The house of W. K. Vanderbilt appears to have taken a new lease of life. New shades are going up at the windows, and there are signs of activity inside, as if the rumors that the house was soon to have occupants might be true.

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It is not only the maids in search of a position as domestics who have a long period of waiting at the employment bureaus in the same seat day after day. At the Free Employment Bureau, at the Battery, women in search of servants come with equal punctuality and regularity, Mrs. Boyle, the Superintendent of the woman's department, says, in their anxiety to find each a certain kind of servant. "I have known women," she says, "to come every day for over a month in the morning and go out a few moments for luncheon, with a warning to me not to forget them if the girl they are looking for makes her appearance, come back in the afternoon, and that is the way they keep it up, until finally they are satisfied. German women do this frequently. Many of them like to get girls coming from a certain part of Germany who speak the language well enough to teach it to their children. The parents themselves, speaking a mixture of German and English, feel that they are not competent to teach them. Then Scandinavian women frequently wish Scandinavian servants—not so much for the language, though—and I have had women looking for Scandinavian servants and English women who wish English servants. They all get them, if they wait long enough. Sometimes American women come for German servants. They have a smattering of the language, and wish practice. But the German girls prefer to go to their own people when they first come. The manners and customs and language of the country are all new to them, and German employers can understand them better."

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A funeral directing company in Brooklyn, "formed for the purpose of providing funerals at a very moderate cost," heads an advertisement it sends out thus: "Sentiment with Economy. Life is a serious matter, and we should not forget that death is always knocking at the door. Available in the hour of need." But the real up-to-dateness of the establishment is shown at the end of the circular, where possible customers are notified that there are "Lady attendants and embalmers when desired."

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This is also from Brooklyn: "Pants sponged and pressed for 10 cents while you wait."

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One of the oddest things they have at the marine aquarium is a goose barnacle. This particular specimen is very small, very much alive, and has been living in the aquarium for some months in spite of the fact that some of its normal barnacle necessities are supplied by most peculiar artificial means. The goose barnacle differs from other varieties in that it hangs from ships, floating timber, or other substances near the surface of the water, and has only the power to attach once to any object. This barnacle being taken from its means of support, an artificial one had to be supplied. This was done by means of a piece of common white cotton string. This is tied around the barnacle and to a cork from which the barnacle hangs near the surface of the water in a glass case in the aquarium. The barnacle is so small that the string is as large as a rope in comparison, and it looks very comical hanging, the feathery looking cirrus down and grasping out into the water for food.

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"I have just read the most pitiful thing in the paper," said Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, yesterday. "Those poor girls at Vassar are all going to vote for President on election day. Isn't it pitiful? They can't really vote themselves, and they have to play at voting like this. The women in this country do not take an interest in politics because they cannot vote, and the men do not take the interest they should because the women do not." Mrs. Lawrence is a true daughter of her mother in her belief in equal rights.

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A little fourth-grade up-town grammar school girl of a dozen years wrote a composition the other day which School Inspectors, the School Board, educators in general, and every citizen in particular would do well to read and mark. The subject is "Improving my classroom." The little girl has been wishing the Inspectors would come in and say, "Girls, are there any improvements you would like made in your classroom?" When this thoughtful Inspector arrived and asked the leading question the little girl would be ready for him. "In that case," she says, "I would stand up and say, 'If the clothing closets were not in the room I think it would be very much better, because it is certainly not healthy to have clothing hanging in the room we sit in all day.' Another improvement I'd like would be to have more windows, so that the girls in the back of the room would have better light. It would be better if we had separate chairs, so that each girl would be responsible for her own. Broader aisles would keep us in better temper, as we would not have our elbows jogged every time any one walked through them." This is a wise little maiden and one who has evidently had sufficient experience with School Inspectors to know that even this thoughtful individual would not be sure to grant her requests, so she goes on: "I have no doubt at all that when I had finished he would say to me, 'It would cost far too much to do everything you want, and we could not seat so many children in the room.' Of course, I am perfectly satisfied as things are, and think over ways of decorating my room so that it may appear cheerful and pretty." She thinks that "bright-colored geraniums basking in the sun" would improve the room, and she moralizes a little at the close, suggesting that each schoolgirl, if she was thoughtful, could make the room "more homelike."

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Nelly, the seal at the aquarium, has now a companion in Mack, who is perhaps six months old. He is a bright little fellow, and sits up in the water looking around when he is called. Nelly and he make great trouble for the man who feeds them. They push up to him and nose him all over in a way that perhaps would be pleasanter if they were not water animals.

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There is no influence more elevating than that of music, Frank Damrosch says. No art, either, which, like it, can be carried into the home life, and the knowledge of it, he believes, is a great blessing to the poorer classes of people, who have so little that is elevating in their lives. The people in his singing classes are making progress which he considers wonderful. They were not people with a talent for music, but people many of whom at first could not have sung through the scale. They began to learn and improve, and they have kept on learning and improving. They do not reach a certain altitude and then stop. There are now 2,500 members of the eight classes. Some of the effects of the work are seen in many little choral societies and glee clubs that have been formed since the classes were begun.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The mounted police in Central Park were drawn up in line near the Webster Statue, on the west side of the park, opposite Seventy-second Street, yesterday, under command of Sergt. W. C. Egan, and had their photographs taken. In the group were twenty-four mounted patrolmen, two Roundsmen, and one Sergeant. The mounted police force is to take part in the exhibition of horsemanship at the Horse Show next month, and they were on their way to drill for the show.

—Percy H. Bell, the young brother of E. Y. Bell, the proprietor of the Empire Hotel, who was attacked by epilepsy on board a Sixth Avenue elevated train Monday and taken to Bellevue Hospital, remained at the hospital yesterday. It was said that he would be all right in a few days. The doctors thought that the young man was sane, and that the attack of epilepsy was of only a temporary nature.

—President Sheffield of the Board of Fire Commissioners received a report from Chief Gicquel of the Ninth Battalion yesterday that some one was selling tickets for a ball which it is pretended will be given under the auspices of the Ninth Battalion. The President immediately warned all the fire companies to be on the lookout for the man, and notified Chief of Police Conlin.

—Patrick Donnelly, twenty-six, Eleventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and James Curry, forty-eight, of 140 West Sixty-second Street, while at work in the street in front of 138 West Seventy-eighth Street, were overcome by gas yesterday. Donnelly was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital and Curry went home.

—Cortlandt Southworth, the paper manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., who was stricken down with heart disease in a Broadway cable car opposite City Hall Park yesterday, was able to leave the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. He returned to the Hotel Netherland, where he has been stopping.

—Edward Anderson, twenty-one years old, of 129 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, while at work yesterday afternoon in a chair factory at 219 Cherry Street was struck on the head by a chair that fell from the fourth story and had his skull fractured. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

—William Galvin, sixteen years old, of 375 Broome Street, was charged in Centre Street Police Court yesterday with breaking into the barber's shop of Raphael Perpina, 378 Broome Street, Sunday night and stealing $100 and some jewelry. He was held for examination.

—Frank W. Herter, an architect of 503 Manhattan Avenue, was held for trial in $1,000 bail yesterday in Essex Market Court on the charge of letting the premises 140 Allen Street, of which his wife is the owner, to women of known disorderly character.

—The Rev. Dr. Dunnell will receive on All Saints' Day, next Sunday, congratulations from his many friends on the completion of twenty-five years of service in All Saints' Church, Henry and Scammel Streets.

—The Goldey Literary Society, 144 Madison Avenue, will give an entertainment and public debate Friday night, at which Street Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., will render the decision.

Brooklyn.

—A mass meeting of colored Republicans was held Monday night in the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the H. H. Garnet Republican Club of the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards. Ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana made the principal address. Timothy L. Woodruff, John H. McEnnis, Denis M. Hurley, Henry A. Powell, W. L. Lawton, and G. I. Soper also spoke. Letters were received from Major McKinley and from Mr. Hobart regretting their inability to be present, and encouraging the colored Republicans to work for the success of the Republican Party and platform.

—Chief Engineer Lefferts L. Buck of the new East River Bridge yesterday was appointed by President Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees one of the board of experts to report on the feasibility and practicability of the surface railroad cars and the elevated railroad cars crossing the old bridge.

Long Island.

—Thomas Layman, aged twenty-seven years, of 552 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, who shot himself at his home Monday evening, died early yesterday morning in St. John's Hospital. Layman was under the influence of liquor Monday. His aged widowed mother asked him for his board, and he told her he had lost some money in a saloon. He had a quarrel with his mother, and then went into his bedroom and shot himself.

—At the meeting of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors, held in Riverhead Monday night, the resignation of Clerk Joseph H. Belford, Republican candidate for Congress, was accepted, and the Board elected John Bagshaw, Town Clerk of Riverhead, as his successor.

—When the Union Free School at Jamaica was opened yesterday it was discovered that thieves had paid the building a visit. Articles to the value of $100 were taken.

Staten Island.

—Abram Perrine and William Fest, twelve and fourteen years old, respectively, who, several months ago, were arrested on Staten Island charged with having burglarized the station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at Gifford's, were indicted yesterday by the Richmond County Grand Jury.

—Charles Olsen and Andrew Anderson, who were arrested several months ago charged with oyster piracy from the beds near Princess Bay, S. I., were yesterday indicted by the Richmond County Grand Jury. They entered pleas of not guilty.

Westchester.

—The annual meeting of the Westchester County Historical Society will be held at White Plains to-day, the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains. The public address will be delivered in the Supreme Court Room in the Court House by the Hon. Fordham Morris of New-York City, at 3 o'clock. His subject will be "The Borough Town of Westchester."

New-Jersey.

—Timothy Connelly of 349 First Street, Jersey City was arrested yesterday for illegally registering the name of Malacchi Foley of 355 First Street. Foley is a voter, but lives in another precinct. Connelly says Foley told him he lived at the address given; Foley says he did not, nor did he authorize Connelly to register his name. The case will be decided to-day. Daniel Downes of 633 Newark Avenue was arrested on the charge of illegally registering six persons. The hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

—Elias Detell, a peddler, living at 384 Second Street, Jersey City, awoke yesterday morning to find that his rooms had been entered and his pack stolen. The police found the goods secreted in various parts of the house. William Kane and his wife and Daniel Clifford and his wife were arrested for the theft. Kane and Clifford were sent to the county jail for thirty days each and the women were discharged. Detell, on his own evidence, was fined $1 for peddling without a license.

—Special Officers Ganley and Taylor of Union Township arrested two men and two women on the charge of disorderly conduct yesterday. Recorder Collins discharged them because the only evidence the officers could present was that some one had told them that the prisoners had misbehaved. When the decision was given the officers tore off their badges, threw them on the Recorder's desk, and said they would make no more arrests.

—Peter Smith of 240 East Fortieth Street, Hoboken, stopped in front of H. P. Heydt's clothing store, 312 Washington Street, Hoboken, long enough to transfer an overcoat from a dummy to his person. Then he started toward the ferry. He was seen by a boy, who reported the theft. Smith was caught after a sharp chase of four blocks. Three pawn tickets were found in his pockets.

—Dr. L. H. Sheuter of West Hoboken and Dr. J. S. Wiggins of Jersey City were arraigned before Recorder Lederle of West Hoboken for failing to report two deaths from diphtheria. They said they had reported the cases to the County Health Board, and did not know it was necessary to report to the local board. They promised to obey the local law, and were discharged.

—Mrs. Johanna Koch, twenty-six years old, of 66 Garden Street, Hoboken, yesterday mistook a bottle containing a solution of paris green for a bottle of medicine she was using and swallowed a dose of it. Her condition is critical.

—The Board of Education of Union Hill has given up its meeting room in order that it may be used as a schoolroom for 250 pupils, who have been denied admission to the schools for want of room. In the meantime, the board will meet in the Council Chamber.

—Horace H. Farrier, a wealthy property owner of Jersey City, has filed with the Street and Water Board a protest against the water bids now pending. He says the bids are informal and indefinite because they fail to say where the reservoirs are to be built.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, which last week sold its building in Wayne Street, has decided to continue its work, and will lease rooms in Hasbrouck Hall, on the Heights.

WILL PRINT BALLOTS TO-DAY.

Police Commissioners' Work Cannot Be Stopped by Platt Republicans.

The Platt Republicans made another attempt yesterday to prevent the election officials from printing the name of William L. Ward on the official ballot as the regular Republican candidate in the Sixteenth Congressional District. Gen. B. F. Tracy, representing Benjamin L. Fairchild, the Platt candidate, appeared before Justice Gaynor, in Long Island City, and argued for an order prohibiting the use of Mr. Ward's name. This order was refused. Justice Gaynor also refused to order a stay of proceedings in relation to ballot printing.

The Police Commissioners and officials of the Election Bureau were in a quandary yesterday over the contest, but Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews said

Wednesday
October 28-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

OBSTRUCT THE SIDEWALKS

MERCHANTS PAY NO HEED TO CITY ORDINANCES.

A Large Number of Produce Firms Transact Their Entire Business on the Street—Pedestrians Are Constantly Confronted with Huge Display of Wares, and If Not Exceeding Careful May Fall over Empty Boxes.

There are a number of produce firms in this city whose entire business is transacted on the sidewalk. This not only includes the display of wares in the way of pedestrians, but everything connected with it. Customers are received there, prices are discussed, books are kept, and all bills made out, and in dull times the employes await orders directly in the public thoroughfare. Thousands of pedestrians who necessarily use a ferry street in going to and from business have no doubt noticed little wooden box-like structures erected outside the stoop lines. These are generally found in front and to the side of saloons. Wherever these places are seen, it is seen the sidewalks are blocked by long rows of boxes containing different kinds of produce. A sign on the box declares so and so are produce and commission merchants.

Some Sidewalk Squatters.

An example of this kind is S. W. Wiley & Co., on the northwest corner of Murray and Washington Streets, by the side of a saloon. Their business office is a box, probably 9 feet long by 4 feet wide and 7 feet high. In this box there works a man at all times busy over books. One or two men on the sidewalk attend to customers, who examine the produce in the direct line of travel. A sign on the box says 258. The nearest 258 is around the corner, on Washington Street. There, J. T. Whitehead conducts his business. Adjoining the business office are cellar steps. In this cellar, it is said, the firm stores its goods at night.

Another case is found at the southeast corner of West and Warren Streets. At this point John Glinsman runs a saloon. On the Warren Street side of his place, G. J. Westervelt & Co. are in the produce and commission business. Their establishment is similar to S. W. Wiley & Co. They have a little wooden business office and a choice sidewalk display. A policeman when questioned as to this place said Westervelt & Co. have been in business at this place for more than twenty years. They use the cellar under the saloon for storing the goods at night and during cold weather. Otherwise their operations are confined to the sidewalk. Warren Street belongs to the Second Police Precinct, over which Capt. Westervelt presides. The policeman was attached to the Fifth, under Capt. Cross, and he said he had no jurisdiction over Westervelt & Co. Other instances might be given of this form of sidewalk squatting. They are found on nearly every corner in this district.

In Posession of Murray Street.

Murray Street leads to the Fall River steamship pier. It is also convenient to the Erie Railroad ferries. This important street has, with the others, fallen into the toils of the sidewalk grabber. From Broadway the first two blocks of this street are devoted almost exclusively to china, pottery, and glassware stores. The fragile nature of these goods require much care in packing. Huge straw-filled barrels and boxes are the result. There is a large china and pottery importing company at 37 and 39 Murray Street. In front of this store is generally seen a choice collection of boxes and barrels. They are extremely large, and therefore leave only a little room for the pedestrian. This is supplemented a few doors below by Oscar Goerke at 53 and 55. Across the street Endeman & Churchill at 50, Charles Ahrenfeldt & Son at 52 and 54, and Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lazarus, at 58. There was an almost continuous line of curbstone obstructions. No one was engaged in moving these obstructions.

R. S. Luqueer of 69 Murray Street sells horse furnishings. In front of his store there were a number of boxes placed in such a way that an unwary pedestrian would run into them. The Hiss, Sanford Woodenware Company, at 81, have evidently determined not to be outdone by Luqueer, and have also constructed a winding way.

Barricades High in the Air.

In front of Philip J. Hahn's, 72 Murray Street; Allen, Morris & Opdycke's, 76, and Berry, Wisner, Lohman & Co.'s, 82 and 84, the barricades took up over one-half the sidewalk, and ranged from 3 feet to 6 feet high. In the midst of this blockade was a truck, and the only sign of life visible were two men talking politics on the tail of the truck.

On the northwest corner of Greenwich and Murray Streets is a saloon. On the Murray Street side of this place was a large pile of barrels filled with vegetables. No one was engaged in moving these, for they were covered with a cloth.

Further down on the south side of the street were J. H. Bahrenburg, Brothers & Co., Thomas M. Bartlett, and the Knickerbocker Cigar Company, at the corner of West Street. The Knickerbocker Cigar Company certainly has no use for the vegetables lining their sidewalks; but there was no difference perceptible between them and their produce neighbors along the block.

Good and Bad Sides.

The condition of these respective sidewalks is a revelation. The north side of the street is almost entirely clear, while the south side is a shining example of what can be done when the squatter sets his mind upon his work.

On the Warren Street corner is G. J. Westervelt & Co., referred to above. Adjoining and assisting this company are E. Conger & Co., W. E. Duryea's Sons, David G. Rye, a saloon, in front of which are the usual barrels and boxes of vegetables, and Charles D. McGeorge, McDowell, Pierce & Co., on the corner of Washington Street. None of these firms need any sign to advertise their business. Their wares are too prominently displayed on the sidewalk to render that necessary.

On the southeast corner of Warren and Washington Streets is the usual saloon with the attendant produce display. Eppens, Smith & Wiemans, William H. Roberts, and H. F. Strohsal follow in regular order. They evidently do not think the pedestrians have any rights. At least, their sidewalk display would indicate it.

Merchants Are Defiant.

Acker, Merrall & Condit, at the northeast corner of Warren Street and West Broadway; Robert J. Keaseby, 54 Warren Street, and L. Straus & Sons, 42 to 46 Warren Street, are on the same block. Before their places of business were piles of boxes and casks. These did not entirely impede travel, but the sidewalk was nearly one-half blocked.

The foregoing specifications of obstructions are of two streets. In the vast majority of the cases named there has never been an attempt to restrict the encroachment. Some of these merchants say they have used the sidewalks and intend doing so. That this subject is attracting attention may be evidenced by the fact that at the recent meeting of Tammany Hall the following resolution was passed:

"We favor the enactment of a law or ordinance which would within reasonable limits permit storekeepers or merchants to exhibit their wares to the public, outside the limits of their stores, without molestation.

Hits the Nail on the Head.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your article on Vesey Street hits the nail on the head. Some of the merchants on this street think they own street, light, air, and everything connected with the street. Drop awnings are found everywhere in the most filthy condition. It almost seems impossible that the condition has been allowed so long. Take away the stands from the outside of the market; give pedestrians to and from the ferries and docks a clean street. Landlords should not sublet stoop lines. Keep up the good work.

A PASSER-BY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1896.

FIRE ISLAND PROPERTY SOLD.

James W. Ketcham Bought It at Auction for $20,000.

The State property on Fire Island, which was purchased as a cholera station in the Summer of 1892, was sold at auction yesterday to James W. Ketcham of 187 Broadway for $20,000. The sale was made subject to the approval of the State Land Commissioners.

The property embraces 125 acres adjoining the Life Saving Station on Fire Island. It has a frontage of half a mile on the ocean and an equal frontage on the Great South Bay. Six weeks ago a special committee, appointed by the Land Commissioners, consisting of State Engineer Adams, Controller Roberts, and Attorney General Hancock, advertised the property for sale. The Quarantine Commissioners had previously had an offer of $50,000 for it, but refused because they decided it must be put up at public auction. The sale took place in the office of the Quarantine Commissioners at noon, and was under the supervision of State Engineer Adams. Besides the Quarantine Commissioners only two real estate dealers and three men from Long Island were present.

Mr. Adams explained that the terms required a 10 per cent. deposit by the successful bidder, and that in sixty days the Land Commissioners would announce whether they would accept or reject the bid. Auctioneer Parsons offered the property, and Ketcham's bid of $20,000 was the only one received. Engineer Adams asked if the person who wrote to Health Officer Doty offering $50,000 for the property some weeks ago was present. D. Phoenix Ingraham, a real estate dealer of 111 Broadway, said he was the man who made the offer.

"Aren't you going to bid now?" he was asked.

"No, sir," the dealer replied emphatically.

He then said that he wrote to Dr. Doty two months ago, making his offer of $50,000, which he did for a syndicate, and got no reply to his letter. Ketcham's offer was accepted, subject to the conditions announced. He thereupon deposited $2,000, the required percentage. He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had purchased the property for Henry B. and Leander Sire, who own the Bijou Theatre, the Stewart House, Forty-first Street and Broadway, and other property in this city. They are bachelors living at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street.

"I was surprised," Mr. Ketcham said, "at being the only bidder. I was prepared to go much higher, and had heard the Board wanted $75,000. It was the Sire Brothers who made the offer of $50,000 some time ago. My syndicate, if they get the property, will improve the hotel, make fine drives around the island, and convert it into an unequaled Summer resort."

The property was bought in September, 1892, for the State, by Gov. Flower, in order that steamships and other steamers which had arrived with cholera patients on board might unload their passengers there. The Normannia was detained down the Bay nearly three weeks with several persons of celebrity aboard, among them Senator McPherson of New-Jersey, Editor E. S. Godkin, and Lottie Collins. The passengers were put off on the island and taken care of in the hotel. The purchase was approved by the State Legislature in 1893, after much wrangling over the price paid, which was $210,000. The property was bought from D. S. Sammis, who run the Surf Hotel and several cottages. It was understood that he was anxious to sell the property and wanted $80,000 for it. When the State got the property the hotel and cottages were used in Summer as quarantine quarters for cholera patients. Since then they have been leased to various persons, who used them as a hotel. The property has been under the control of the Health Officer of this port. The State has never got any profits worth the name out of it.

CONTEST OF TWO SOCIETIES.

Each Seeks to Profit by the Will of Charles B. Beck.

The case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor of the will of Charles B. Beck against the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court, and will probably be reached this week. The first-named society is generally known as the "Parkhurst" society, and the second is dominated by Anthony Comstock.

The action arises out of the contention between the two societies as to which was intended to be the beneficiary under the will of Mr. Beck. He died in October, 1893, possessed of a large amount of real estate on Third Avenue, lying in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, between Crotona Park on the east and Brook Avenue on the west. This property, together with other real estate and personal property, made the estate valued at several millions of dollars.

Mr. Beck was thirty-nine years old, and a bachelor. His will, after making liberal bequests to certain friends and relatives, gave $100,000 for the building of a Presbyterian church at West Farms, as a memorial to his mother. The residue of the estate was to be divided into five equal parts, to be distributed as follows:

One-fifth to Columbia College, one-fifth to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, one-fifth to the Presbyterian Hospital, one-fifth to the New-York Hospital and one-fifth to the Society for the Prevention of Crime. This is the title of the Parkhurst organization. It is claimed, however, by the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice that the testator intended the bequest for it, and not to the other, and that the lawyer in drawing the will simply got the names confused.

The special legacies in the will amount to about $600,000, and the residue is estimated to be worth between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The society which wins the suit will, therefore, come into a fortune of about $700,000.

HARPERS NOW INCORPORATED.

Well-Known Publishers Filed Certificate at Albany.

A certificate of incorporation of Harper & Brothers, with a capital of $2,000,000, was filed in Albany yesterday. The incorporators are H. Sleeper Harper, Horatio R. Harper, and James Harper, who subscribe for ten shares of $100 each.

The object of the incorporation is to carry on business of the publishing house in Franklin Square under the advantages offered by the business corporations law of this State. It is thought by the members of the corporation that this will better perpetuate the strength and promote the prosperity of the house.

May Speed Horses There.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman F. J. Lantry introduced a resolution permitting horse owners and drivers to speed their animals on Jerome and Central Avenues until the new speedway is finished. The resolution was adopted and was immediately signed by the Mayor.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT

BOARD OF TRADE WOULD DEFEAT THE FORESTRY MEASURE.

Some Reasons Why the Proposed Change in the Constitution Relating to the State Forest Preserves Should Be Voted Down at the Coming Election—What the Ballots Contain and the Danger That Lurks in a Serious Omission.

The warning sounded against the proposed forestry amendment by the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and the repeated admonitions by the press of the State, during the last few days, have aroused a feeling of resentment in many voters who had not previously known of the merits of the measure.

A plain statement of fact in the matter should turn an overwhelming vote against the amendment and crushingly rebuke people behind the scheme. This aims to secure, through an amendment to the forestry section of the State Constitution, the leasing of State lands in the Forest Preserve. If passed, the measure will open the door to the utter destruction of the great watersheds of the State, on which every natural stream and the canal system depend. The great danger that the voters of the State may next Tuesday unwittingly favor the amendment through a misunderstanding has enlisted the aid of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation in defeating the measure.

In order to intelligently set forth the purposes of the amendment, the Special Forestry Committee of the board has concisely stated in a pamphlet the exact situation. This committee is composed of such prominent business men as Edmund P. Martin, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Simon Sterne, John H. Washburn, William B. Boorum, Edwin S. Marston, Peter F. Schofield, and James MacNaughton. The board's Special Committee on Constitutional Amendments also was concerned in the preparation of the pamphlet. This committee includes William Brookfield, John W. Vrooman, Elias S. A. De Lima, and William H. Arnoux, also Mr. Sterne, who is mentioned in the first-named committee.

The pamphlet states at the beginning that in a Presidential contest like the one now absorbing the attention of the entire Nation interest in all other questions is very apt to be overshadowed and forgotten until it is too late to prevent the evils to which they give rise. And next is cited a striking example—the apparently unimportant change proposed in the Constitutional clause preserving the forests owned by the State in the Adirondacks, Catskills, and other regions. Though these wooded regions are totally unsuited for agricultural or other rural pursuits, they are absolutely necessary to their existence, and seem designed by nature for a great conserver of the various industries depending upon the canals and rivers for transportation.

Waterways are the regulators of freight throughout the country at certain seasons, and therefore induce a vast amount of internal commerce, all of which results, directly and otherwise, in giving employment to many thousands of people.

Not only must we look to these wooded reliefs, runs a part of the pamphlet, to guarantee the integrity of the multiform commercial interests that have raised the Empire State to her proud eminence among her sister States, but eventually every hamlet and the great and ever-increasing centres of population must turn to them for that supply of pure water necessary for the innumerable uses of civilized life. The several propositions contained in the amendment were thoroughly discussed by the delegates at the late Constitutional Convention, and were voted down unanimously.

The leasing of the State lands for camp and cottage sites is fraught with danger from many sources. It carries with it for certainty that the choicest situations would be selected by the lessees, thereby excluding the public from the enjoyment of the advantages they afford, and denying to it that wildwood charm and freedom that have been the chief attractions for the health and pleasure seekers.

The lands rented would, in time, be stripped of their timber to supply the various wants created by occupancy of occupancy; footpaths, avenues, and wagon roads would be cut through the surrounding forests. In addition to these evils are those greater ones that are due to fire. With their many and necessary uses of fire for household purposes, these camps and cottages would be a constant menace to the integrity of the adjacent woods.

The amendment also proposes to authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situated outside the Forest Preserve for lands not owned by the State within the preserve. This means that lands worthless, by reason of their naturally bare, rocky character, or those covered by a scrubby vegetation, or made worthless by having been stripped of their timber, are to be exchanged for valuable woodlands, owned by the State outside the preserve.

The third proposition of the amendment permits the Legislature to authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the preserve. Lands thus sold or exchanged by the State, are sold or exchanged, that the lumber may be cut from them. When lumbered they become a menace to the surrounding country from their liability to fires. Remaining as virgin forests in the possession of the State they shield the neighboring regions from the violence of winds, and, as conservers of moisture, preserve the streams and ponds within their own limits and those in the vicinity. Consequently their value will increase; they will not become worthless, which would be the case should they be sold and lumbered.

Particular attention has been called to the matter of voting on the proposed amendment. The ballot which will be submitted to the voters will be separate from that upon which the names of candidates for office are printed, and will contain these words:

"Shall the proposed amendment to Section 7 of Article VII. of the Constitution, relating to forest preserves, be adopted?"

No word or line reveals the importance of the proposed measure, and the seriousness of the omission will be recognized when the voter goes into the booth and does not know to what the subject refers. On the left side of the ballot, opposite the question, will be found the words, "Yes" and "No," each followed by a square. Every voter should appreciate the fact that a cross, marked with a black lead pencil in the square after the word "No" will serve the best interests of the State and its people.

Attention has been drawn to the matter of fire and fire insurance in their relations to the water source of the Adirondacks and Catskills, a proper supply and pressure being necessary safeguards for human life as well as a guarantee for the protection of property throughtout the State, that portion of it alone covered by insurance capital reaching the enormous sum of about $4,000,000,000.

MEANS DESTRUCTION OF FOREST.

Canal Expenditures Useless if the Amendment Is Carried.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Dear Sir: The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission has, either in defense of its action or quite gratuitously, for it is no part of its official duty to take in charge or champion proposed vital changes in the organic law of the State, issued a card attempting to justify the amendment to the Constitution, which is to be voted upon at the coming election.

The Commissioners deem is necessary to acquit themselves of any responsibility for the existence of this proposition, and take the trouble to relieve their predecessors of any responsibility for it. How do they know what their predecessors did, and if they know that neither commission is responsible, why do they not tell the public who is?

But the Commissioners are not frank. They say, "The proposed amendment did not originate with this commission, its preliminary passage through the Legislature having occurred in 1895, before the present commission was appointed." Then, after clearing their predecessors, they take the position of indorsing the proposition, as if they had had nothing to do with it between 1895 and the present time. They do not tell what they did with the Legislature of 1896. I can.

This amendment was, upon the day it was introduced in the Senate, in 1896, taken there by Mr. Weed, who handed it to the Senator, who introduced it, and who, at his request, presented it and caused it to be referred to the appropriate committee. This was done in my presence, and I immediately afterward took Mr. Weed to task for attempting to nullify the act of the people in adopting the forestry provision now in force. He then admitted the part played by him, attempting to defend his action.

Mr. Weed was then, and now is, a member of the present commission, and he was a member of its predecessors. He was one of that commission which, on Dec. 27, 1894, after the people had adopted the provision now in the Constitution, and which was to go into effect Jan. 1, 1895, sought to evade it by meeting secretly, behind closed doors at a late hour of the night, a Forestry Commissioner having been brought on a special engine from Plattsburg to make a quorum, and granting a railway company the right of way through thousands of acres of State lands. And this immediately after a vigorous fight before the Land Board of the State, where the grant was refused, and at which meeting Mr. Weed was present. Was President Davis of the commission ignorant of all this when he signed the statement of Oct. 25, inst., made by the commission? If so, he must have diligently avoided knowing facts of which the general public have full knowledge.

The indorsement of the present commission should have little influence, when it is remembered that its members allowed the outrageous Brackett bill of last Winter, which would by its terms practically turn over the Adirondack woods and streams to individuals, to pass the Assembly and almost to pass the Senate without taking action to defeat it, tardily passing or making public a resolution condemning it after the press and certain individuals had attacked it and made its defeat certain.

What does the commission offer in defense of the proposition now before the people?

They do not say a word in favor of the exchange or sale of land proposition, and only refer to the proposition to lease, holding that leases of small parcels will do no harm. The leasing pre-empts the most available places on the most accessible lakes to people probably friendly to the Commissioners, for a trifle, thus excluding the general public, the loss of the woods by fire and waste following in the wake of such leases. The Commissioners make a plea in behalf of those already holding leases. No Constitutional provision or other legal enactment can affect existing leases, but none of these should be renewed.

The commission speaks of the advantage to the State of securing the revenue from the existing leases "as such funds are available for the further purchase of forest lands."

Is not this absurd, when it is made known that, as appears by the report of the Forestry Commission for 1894, transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 31, 1895, a copy of which is now before me, the whole amount received "from leases of Adirondack camp sites" during a year was the magnificent sum of $1,065? And no leases were thereafter made, as the prohibition against leasing went into effect Jan. 1, 1895. The Commissioners must have assumed that the people know nothing of public affairs, to allow of such statements being made.

Their best duty will lie in the direction of caring for the forests as they find them, leaving the making of laws to those charged with that duty. The people should stamp the proposition with disapproval, by voting against the proposition to amend the Constitution, which means the destruction of the forests.

Protection to the forests means not only the enjoyment of the woods themselves by the people of the State, but is necessary for the existence of our watercourses and our canals. The wholesale destruction which has gone on for years has already diminished the water in our rivers and lakes to an alarming extent, and has caused the dangerous freshets from which we have suffered. The people last year voted the expenditure of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals, and this expenditure will be wasted if the great reservoirs in the woods are destroyed by the cutting of the timber and the sale and leasing of our public wild lands.

Yours truly,

DAVID McCLURE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1896.

A. M. HARRIS A SUICIDE.

Shot Himself in His Office in Greene Street.

Alexander M. Harris of Kahn & Harris, manufacturers of skirts, at 151 and 153 Greene Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head in a closet adjoining his office.

He left nothing that gave the reason why he tired of life, but in one of his pockets Coroner Hoeber found a prescription for the relief of insomnia. The Coroner believes that Mr. Harris killed himself while temporarily unbalanced by suffering.

Isaac Kahn, who was Mr. Harris's partner and brother-in-law, said that Mr. Harris had been suffering with insomnia for four months. He was in no financial or family trouble, Mr. Kahn said. The firm is rated for $200,000 by Dun's and Bradstreet's agencies.

Mr. Harris was unusually lively when he returned from luncheon yesterday. He told stories and cracked jokes for an hour. Then he went into a closet. Mr. Kahn sat at a desk near by. In a few minutes the sound of a shot was heard. The seventy-five girls in the workroom rushed to the office, and Mr. Harris was found dead.

He was fifty-six years old. His home was at 727 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one thirteen and the other fifteen years old.

Schooner Henry Souther Lost.

The Red D Line steamship Venezuela, which was at Curacao on Oct. 20, reports that on Oct. 15, in latitude 34 degrees 53 minutes, longitude 72 degrees 2 minutes, off the coast of North Carolina, while on the outward passage from New-York, she sighted the schooner Henry Souther, flying the American ensign, union down, in the mizzen rigging. The schooner was on her beam ends, all of her boats were gone, and there was no sign of life aboard. The Souther sailed from St. Pierre, Martinique, on Sept. 5, for Bon Air, West Indies, and Portland, Me. She was in charge of Capt. Norwood. She was a 680-tonner, 163 feet in length, and was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1884. Her hailing port was Portland, Me.

Water for Long Island City.

City Treasurer Lucien Knapp of Long Island City stated yesterday that he intended to prefer charges at the next meeting of the Common Council against the Woodside Water Company. He said he had received notice that a water company offered to supply Long Island City with water at the rate of 5 cents per 1,000 gallons. The Treasurer says the Woodside Water Company is now receiving 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, and that if the contract is continued the city would lose $25,000 a year. The Aldermen have never ratified the contract with the Woodside Company, and Mr. Knapp hopes to have it revoked.

Girls Hoisted a McKinley Flag.

Miss Mabel Drew, fourteen years old, daughter of John Drew of 524 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, and Miss Mabel Beach, fifteen years old, daughter of Wesley Beach of 531 Pavonia Avenue, have hoisted an American flag between their homes. On the bottom of the flag is sewed a strip of muslin on which appear the names of McKinley and Hobart. The girls raised the banner themselves by a cord stretched from window to window. A number of young hoodlums daily gather under the flag and threaten to tear it down.

ALBANY'S NEW POLICE BILL

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

A Minority of the Common Council Is Not a City Authority Within the Meaning of the Constitution—Four of the Judges Agree in the Decision, and Three Dissent—Not a Case Which Governs Other Bi-Partisan Laws.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The new police reorganization law for Albany, which provided for a new Police Board to be appointed by the Republican and Democratic members of the Common Council, was declared unconstitutional to-day by a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The court affirms with costs the decision of the lower court declaring the law unconstitutional. The prevailing opinions are written by Judges Gray and O'Brien, and the result is concurred in by Chief Judge Andrews and Judge Vann, on the grounds: First, that a minority of the Common Council is not a city authority within the meaning of Section 2, Article 10 of the Constitution.

Second, that the clause prescribing the qualification of the Police Commissioners is so connected with the purpose of the act and the object in view that it cannot be said that it was not an essential part of the scheme of the act, and may, therefore, be rejected, leaving the remainder of the act to stand.

Judges Haight, Bartlett, and Martin write dissenting opinions in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

This decision of the lower court declares unconstitutional the two main provisions of the law, viz.:

That the minority in the Common Council may have the same right to appoint two Police Commissioners as the law accords to the majority members of the Common Council, and limiting the appointment of members of the Police Board to citizens who are members of the parties represented by the majority and minority members of the Common Council.

The Greenbush (Rensselaer County) new police law is also unconstitutional, as its constitutionality rested upon the Court of Appeals decision in the Albany case.

Counsel for defense, in arguing before the Court of Appeals, held that if the Albany bipartisan police law was unconstitutional all present bipartisan boards were acting under unconstitutional laws.

Other Bipartisan Laws.

With reference to the effect which this decision of the court will have upon the standing of laws now upon the statute books which provide for non-partisan or bipartisan boards of commissions, Judge O'Brien, who writes one of the majority opinions, says:

"The learned counsel for the defendant has attempted with much industry and ability to defend the various provisions of this bill by arguments drawn largely from the legislative interpretation of the Constitution manifested by the creation and operation through a long series of years of bipartisan boards and commissions, and our attention is called to numerous laws enacted for that purpose providing sometimes for their appointment and sometimes for their election by the people. None of these statutes, however, contains such provisions as the one now under consideration, and, it should be added, this court has carefully refrained from expressing any opinion as to the validity of provisions which preclude the people or the appointing power from voting for or approving of all the members composing them. (People vs. Kenney, 96 N. Y., 303; People vs. Grissey, 91 N. Y., 616; Demerest vs. The Mayor, 147 N. Y., 203.)

"It will be found, I think, upon careful examination of the laws creating such boards that they have been organized with such scrupulous fairness that in every case they can reasonably be considered as the result and outgrowth of local sentiment and local authority. Moreover, they have proved to be, as thus constituted, such useful instruments for the promotion of economy, order, and good government as to disarm all opposition to the part the people have taken in the localities where they are in operation and to meet with general public approval.

Nothing Against These Laws.

"We do not decide or intimate anything against the validity of the laws under which such boards exist. When their particular provisions are questioned or brought regularly before us it will be then pertinent to inquire whether there is not sufficient warrant within the pale of the Constitution for their organization and existence. It does not follow that laws which merely require the local appointing power to so constitute boards as to be non-partisan or bi-partisan, are in conflict with the Constitution. So long as the people have the benefit of the judgment and discretion of the local authority in making the selection from the citizens it may not be a fatal objection that they are restricted from selecting all the appointees from the same party. So long as the appointment is in fact as well as in form made by the Mayor or Common Council, as the case may be, and the appointing authority is left free to act in its integrity, the mere fact that they may be prohibited from making the choice from one particular class or political party may not invalidate the statute. There is, we think, a distinction between such a statute and that now under consideration, where the local authority is so divided that its action cannot be said to represent the popular will, but, rather, the choice of the central authority.

Need Not Vacate the Offices.

In any case where the selections have been made and the persons selected have qualified and assumed the duties of the office, it may be that their official acts would not be void merely because the power under which they were appointed obeyed a statute open to some constitutional objection in making the selection of the appointees. It is unnecessary, however, to consider or decide such questions until they are properly before us. All we mean to say is that the condemnation of this statute does not necessarily vacate the places or invalidate the official acts of city officers holding in under the election attention has been called, and which, it is claimed, are identical with that now under consideration. (Curtin vs. Barton, 139 N. Y. 505.) We are dealing now with the provisions of the bill before us and with nothing else. Confining the discussion and examination to that alone, we are compelled to hold that, in the particulars pointed out, it is in conflict with the Constitution.

"The fatal objection to the bill is that, while professing to comply with the Constitution by designating the Common Council as the appointing authority, it violates it by restrictions upon its action and by the enactment of methods of procedure for a special purpose, which, in their practical operation, confer the power to select upon two political groups in the body, each acting independently of the other."

NO EFFECT IN THIS CITY.

Provisions of the Albany Law Which Made It Invalid.

The Albany Police act was a partisan measure which was fought bitterly at every stage of its passage through the Legislature, its opponents declaring at the time that its provisions were unconstitutional. The act provided that the Common Council should elect four persons to act as Police Commissioners, not more than two of whom should belong to the same political party. Each member of the Common Council was restrained by the act from voting for more than two Commissioners. It was this manner of appointment that was held by the court to be unconstitutional, as it restricted the power of individual members of the Common Council.

The contention was also made that a majority of the Common Council could not legally be restrained from voting for the entire Board of Commissioners and that a minority of the Common Council should not be clothed with the power of appointment of a Police Board. The bill also provided that in the case of a vacancy it was the duty of the Mayor of Albany to fill it, but he was compelled to name the man chosen by the members of the Common Council of the same political faith as the Police Commissioner whose office had become vacant. In this way a minority of the Common Council could compel the naming of a man even against the protest of a majority of the Council, who might desire the appointment of a man belonging to a third political party.

The bill applied only to the City of Albany, and the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring it invalid will not, it is believed, affect the Police Department of this city, although it is governed by a bipartisan board. The manner of appointment is entirely different, the Mayor having the sole power of appointment. He is restricted to the selection of not more than two Commissioners from the same political party. The constitutionality of the New-York system has never been questioned.

Corporation Counsel Scott said yesterday that he could not state positively that the department of this city would not be affected by the decision until he had seen the full text of the opinion. In the case presented to the court for decision in the Albany Police Bill, Mr. Scott said a question was presented different from that which would be called to the attention of the court if the plain issue of the constitutionality of the bipartisan commissions was raised. If in the decision handed down yesterday the question of the constitutionality of bi-partisan commissions was decided adversely, then, of course, the Board of Police and the appointment of a bi-partisan Board of Election Inspectors would be affected. Mr. Scott, however, did not think that the effect of the decision would be so far-reaching.

Police Commissioner Grant said yesterday that he did not think the decision of the Court of Appeals would affect the Board of Police of this city, because the members were selected in a different manner to that contemplated in the formation of the Albany board. The Commissioners in this city are appointed by the Mayor, and the act under which they are appointed provides that at no time shall more than two Commissioners belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State or National issues. "There is no doubt, in my mind, that the New-York Board of Police is constitutional," said Col. Grant, "although the question has never been raised. Membership in the board is not confined to Democrats or Republicans alone, but the Mayor in the exercise of his discretion might appoint Populists or Prohibitionists as Police Commissioners, provided always, however, that not more than two of the Commissioners shall be of the same political faith on State or National issues."

THE DETAINED ARMENIANS.

Dr. Senner Supported by Treasury Department in His Action.

Immigration Commissioner Dr. Joseph H. Senner received yesterday, from the Treasury Department at Washington, a telegraphic reply to a communication he had written regarding the disposition of the Armenian refugees, now at Ellis Island. It was as follows:

"The department approves your action in Armenian matter as reported in your letter of 22d inst., and the future course indicated thereln. Your recommendations as to acceptance of bonds will be considered in connection with the papers received."

The telegram was signed by W. E. Curtis, Acting Secretary. Dr. Senner had recommended the following:

First—To insist upon proper distribution of Armenians, so as not to congest the labor market in any particular branch or location.

Secondly—As they are unquestionably assisted immigrants they must provide proper bonds, so as to secure the country before landing against their being supported by the Federal authorities.

There are 274 Armenians left on Ellis Island, 6 having been released yesterday. Susan B. Fessenden, President of the Massachusetts Board of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has promised bonds for 100, and Commissioner Senner expects that the Salvation Army will secure bonds for 100 more. It is not thought that any will have to be deported.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Armenians resident in this city have sent the following telegram to Immigration Commissioner Senner, at New-York: "The Malden Armenians, numbering about ninety, are willing to take care of twenty Armenians if released."

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD.

Comparatively Little Being Bought for Hoarding Purposes.

An incident of the gold situation was found at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Assistant Treasurer Jordan was talking with a caller about the stories of hoarding, and he exclaimed impatiently:

"Pshaw! Go to the gold room, and you'll not find five people in line."

Just to see how many there were in the room the visitor went to it. Returning to Mr. Jordan, he said:

"Treasurer, you're more than right. There were just five people in line."

There were no withdrawals of gold for legal tender at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and its balance was not affected by $125,000 taken by Assay Office checks.

Gold in sight is increased by the announcement that the steamship Alameda will take $2,125,000 from Sydney, New South Wales, to San Francisco.

Lawrence Turnure & Co. received $84,000 in gold from Havana yesterday.

Zimmermann & Forshay filled orders yesterday for $400,000 in gold for all parts of the country. The orders came from banks which wish to oblige customers after vainly endeavoring to dissuade them from hoarding. There has been no gold sold for several days to local buyers.

She Was Poetic and Frivolous.

Joseph Killmeyer of 55 Norfolk Street, a janitor in a Jewish synagogue, asked in Essex Market Court yesterday that his two little daughters, two and four years old, be committed to an institution. Killmeyer complains that his wife, Frances, was of a poetic and of a frivolous turn of mind, and strongly opposed to housework. He said she was young and good-looking, as well as giddy, and about a week ago she left him and the children. The court did not blame Killmeyer for feeling put out, and committed the children to the care of the Sisters of St. Francis.

The Worsley Hall Still Afire.

Charles P. Sumner of 18 Broadway, the local agent of the steamship Worsley Hall, which caught fire several days ago in mid-ocean, and had to make this port, said yesterday: "We find that the fire on the vessel is not out yet. This morning several streams of steam were put into the hold, but it did not seem to check the flames. Later we had to flood the second and third compartments, where the fire is now confined. I do not know when we will have it under complete control."

She may have to be scuttled before the fire can be put out.

The Fair Closes To-morrow.

When the American Institute Fair at the Madison Square Garden closes to-night the exhibitors and the managers will have the satisfaction of knowing that the support given to the fair this year is an earnest of what can be done in years to come.

FACTORY WOMEN IN A FIRE

BROOKLYN EMPLOYES RUSHED IN A PANIC DOWN STAIRS.

Women Fainted, but the Coolness of Their Companions Prevented Accidents—Men Cut Off from the Stairway and Compelled to Use the Fire Escapes—Fireman Hurt—Ronalds & Co.'s Building Destroyed—Loss Over $100,000.

The six-story brick factory building at the northwest corner of Boerum Place and State Street, Brooklyn, owned by Ronalds & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, and only the four walls are left standing. Hundreds of employes in the building at the time were thrown into a panic.

The building was occupied by Ronalds & Co., the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company, manufacturers of corsets, and the Lucas-Finley Company, manufacturers of gas and electrical supplies. Ronalds & Co. occupied the first, second, and third floors; the Lucas-Finley Company occcupied the fourth floor, and the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company occupied the fifth and sixth floors. Ronalds & Co. employed about 200 men in the building, the Lucas-Finley Company about 30 men, and the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company about 175 women.

Everybody in the building was working, when about 2:30 P. M. an alarm of fire was given by some one on the fourth floor. Thick, yellow smoke was coming up the elevator shaft. Instantly there was a panic. All the women on the fifth and sixth floors began to scream and run for the stairs and fire-escapes on the State Street front of the building. Superintendent William J. Reid of the corset factory tried to calm the women, and told them they were in no danger. But they hurriedly took their wraps and fled down the stairs.

Women in a Panic.

The factory women were all so eager to escape from the burning building that there was a blockade on the stairway. Many became tightly jammed, and several fainted. The fainting ones were quickly revived, however, and assisted by their comrades to the street. The smoke pouring up the stairs almost choked and blinded them all before they got out of the building.

At the foot of the stairs the women were met by a company of firemen carrying hose up. Before the firemen could get to the top, however, the flames burst upon them and they were compelled to retreat. Meanwhile the men in the building had also descended safely, though several were cut off by the flames and were compelled to use the fire escapes.

The fire spread through the building with remarkable rapidity, and in a few moments flames burst from every window, and a heavy cloud of pungent smoke rose and spread for blocks around. It was seen in all parts of the city, and an immense crowd was attracted. Several hundred young women from Packer Institute and boys from the Polytechnic were in the crowd.

The fire spread both above and below the fourth floor, and half an hour after it had started the roof fell, carrying with it the fifth and fourth floors. Portions of the other floors fell later.

Water Tower Used.

Besides the fire engines the water tower was brought into operation, but the firemen fought the fire for more than an hour before they brought it under control.

While the fire was in progress there was much excitement in the Bijou Theatre, corner of Smith and Schermerhorn Streets. A matinée was in progress and the theatre was filled with an audience composed mainly of women. The smoke blew through the open windows into the auditorium. Many persons thought the fire was in the theatre, but the manager assured the audience that there was no danger, and the timid ones returned to their seats.

Fireman Frank McCarty of Truck 10 had several toes crushed by a pipe connection, which fell upon him. That was the only accident.

Complete Figures Withheld.

No one connected with any of the firms in the factory would make a full statement of losses or insurance, but the police estimate the total damage at $100,000. At the office of Ronalds & Co., 54 Cliff Street, it was said that the building was owned by the firm, and that it and the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EDWARD SIMMONS, Esq., RECEIVER OF THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
$360,000 The Middle Tennessee & Alabama R'way Co., 2d Mtge. Bonds.
$650 The Middle Tennessee & Alabama R'way Co., 2d Mtge. Bond scrip.
1,803.25 shs. The Middle Tennessee & Alabama Ry. Co.
By order of Trustees.
96 shs. United States Trust Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$5,500 Bodine Glass Manuf'g Co., 1st mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds.
200 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Diamond Match Co., (Hypothecated.)
527 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944, (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Joseph Schneible Co., (Hypd.)
$500 Note Edward A. Greeley, dated August 13, 1895, payable 3 mo after date, (Hypd.)
330 shs. Diamond Match Co.
50 shs Wells, Fargo & Co.
$1,000 Southern Ry Co., 1st Mtg., 5 p. c. Gold Bd.
21 shs. N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co.
$3,000 Atlantic Av. R. R. Co., Cons'd. Mtge., 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 21, 1896.
57TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per centum, free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 2.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 4.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery.
New-York, October 23d, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after November 2d next.
The transfer books will remain closed to November 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of the company, payable Nov. 2, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15th.
Oct. 7, 1896. A. M. HYATT, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.
New-York, October 23, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on or after November 2 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24th, 1896.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1896, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. First Cons. 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due November 1st, 1896, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis and Duluth Division 7 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
October 20, 1896.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after November 2 next. The transfer books will be closed to November 2, 1896. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36303	44770
296	5843	11208	15619	30219	36413	44860
406	6023	11225	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6109	11295	15633	30228	36761	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30232	36819	44988
509	6271	11341	15636	30374	36857	45000
614	6304	11399	15686	30392	36951	45023
658	6320	11520	15690	30448	37102	45085
739	6333	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45210
1146	6439	11617	16037	30632	37462	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	37466	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11768	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30840	37550	45269
1484	6672	11778	16725	30865	37616	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45386
1712	6952	11931	16972	31090	37903	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1759	7077	12051	17320	31336	37985	45445
1779	7128	12078	17350	31459	37987	45566
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46400
1849	7293	12215	17428	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1938	7536	12301	17762	31882	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17890	32196	38695	46799
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2196	7764	12445	17975	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38974	46990
2249	7979	12482	18223	32293	38991	47008
2257	8013	12507	18224	32318	39044	47126
2268	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47179
2475	8068	12530	18235	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12694	18353	32483	39095	47286
2525	8124	12704	18396	32613	39097	47445
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47556
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32743	39503	48257
2876	8410	13069	18689	32776	39655	48272
2880	8418	13076	18694	32867	39795	48386
2910	8433	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
2914	8454	13087	18698	32907	39819	48424
3027	8493	13116	18808	32937	39868	48436
3035	8550	13140	18910	33095	39880	48471
3049	8648	13141	18986	33100	39881	48537
3060	8690	13158	19133	33276	39926	48546
3072	8833	13170	19217	33353	40013	48580
3102	8859	13206	19304	33398	41247	48900
3197	8879	13207	19311	33614	41340	48911
3242	8900	13518	19647	33616	41393	48925
3253	8920	13523	19671	33912	41399	49163
3264	8934	13524	20008	33987	41416	49277
3283	8940	13605	20054	33982	41419	49331
3308	8960	13636	20271	33990	41468	49363
3486	8966	13642	20365	34064	41503	49570
3568	9010	13644	20418	34307	41576	49700
3571	9040	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3576	9076	13818	20482	34341	41627	49870
3679	9118	13872	20579	34359	41679	49894
3840	9136	13892	20638	34376	41807	49900
3841	9203	14003	20667	34448	41980	49917
3843	9234	14044	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20919	34468	42024	50193
3854	9249	14070	20994	34470	42196	50516
3921	9359	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4007	9536	14135	21955	34724	42302	50880
4029	9557	14176	21980	34735	42401	51101
4047	9664	14198	21981	34769	42502	51270
4071	9680	14291	28601	34770	43227	51349
4106	9728	14273	28804	34828	43307	51351
4157	9756	14377	28610	34939	43309	51591
4197	9802	14390	28617	35047	43322	51594
4241	9819	14415	28689	35120	43340	51696
4259	9991	14475	28682	35171	43341	51700
4329	10003	14476	28878	35181	43375	51801
4330	10005	14578	28901	35185	43418	51993
4538	10023	14640	28902	35216	43763	51997
4403	10068	14674	28909	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14680	28920	35339	43882	52088
4510	10261	14817	28922	35306	44045	52119
4519	10407	14819	28965	35370	44125	52184
4646	10415	14890	29195	35480	44135	52185
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52260
4825	10517	14830	29333	35622	44146	52273
4870	10542	14836	29372	35626	44150	52275
4999	10574	14849	29570	35630	44218	52324
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5241	10597	14854	29815	35653	44228	52541
5242	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52621
5356	10648	14869	29930	35833	44233	52664
5466	10656	14881	29714	35880	44270	52760
5485	10788	14886	29818	35896	44284	52774
5514	10750	14890	29821	35897	44298	52846
5542	10795	14923	29855	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29872	36001	44530	53064
5562	10809	15073	29914	36002	44534	53110
5572	10830	15230	29962	36011	44627	53123
5585	10856	15348	30031	36277	44644	53143
5780	10914	15501	30037	36362	44661	53985
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15574	30072	36392	44723	53327
5836	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, & d is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross,	E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.
POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.
E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Central Pacific Stock.
Holders are requested to send their names and addresses and a statement of the amount of their holdings to the undersigned. Circulars containing information of interest to the stockholders will be forwarded.
L. W. MORRISON, 44 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY—P. M.

Aggressive raids made stocks weak, sensational stock-jobbing schemes being resorted to. Call money rose from 6 to 12 per cent., but fell back to 6.

The unhappy situation in which Wall Street bear speculators find themselves was shown clearly to-day. While the stock market was active and showing a strong tendency to further buoyancy, a bunko game was sprung on the Street, and a nervousness created which knocked down quotations for every prominent stock.

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It was a desperate device which the stock jobbers used. It appeared in the form of a bogus telegram dated Washington, declaring that war was about to be declared by Spain against the United States. This dispatch, in a variety of guises, fairly flooded Wall Street. It bore a signature that meant nothing to anybody, but, none the less, Wall Street got scared—and away went market prices.

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Accompanying attacks from bear manipulators were effective for the first time recently. Recollections of what regularly attended Venezuelan war talk last December spread nervousness round, and, of course, timid commission brokers were agitated into urging customers to sell out. Under these circumstances it would have been simply miraculous if the market had done anything else than it did do—slide down.

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Sugar Trust stock was the chief sufferer in the decline. Open indications of inside assistance appeared there to facilitate the smasning programme. So apparent, indeed, were some of the tactics employed that certain incidents were joked about on the floor of the Stock Exchange—for trickery even yet seems to some brokers immensely jocular.

But in other quarters there was only open raiding, without such apparent collusion. The Granger railway stocks were especial targets, and every bear trader, big and little, fired away industriously at St. Paul and Burlington. They yielded a point or so—but a trifle, compared with the handsome rises scored since they started upward under the attacks of this same bear crowd.

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Of course, the short interest was extended considerably, despite the fact that many long stocks were sacrificed. The close approach of the election, and the disposition to "even up" over that time, induces recent buyers of stocks to let go and wait. It is worth remarking, incidentally, however, that despite clamorous proclamations of bear victory to-day, stocks on the average are higher to-night than they were at the opening of business yesterday, the beginning of the week.

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As to the short interest, it is difficult to forecast intelligently. It has been created under queer prejudices against National conditions, and it is now extended on lies invented by its own sponsors. Traders trading on that sort of foundation may be quite capable of ignoring what next Tuesday's election is bound to produce. Wall Street is one locality where singed cats have no fear of the fire.

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The money market is subject to some further efforts at manipulation, but so sturdy is the resistance of honest bankers to the petty performances of rate riggers that attempted squeezes do not accomplish much. A healthful development appears in the growing ease of funds abroad.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	L. E. & West.....	½
Am. Sug. R. pf....	½	L. E. & West. pf....	½
Erie 1st pf.....	⅞	Met. Traction	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	2½	Wheel. & L. E. pf..	½
Ill. Steel Co.....	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....	¾	Ill. Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs	½	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Manhattan	⅜
At., T. & S. F.....	½	Minn. Iron	1⅜
Brook. Un. Gas.....	⅜	Mo. Pacific.....	⅜
Can. Southern	½	Nat. Lead.....	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	1	N. Y., Sus. & W., pf.	1¼
Chi. Gas, t. r.....	1⅞	Nor. P. pf., all in. pd.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.....	1⅜	P. & R., all in. pd..	⅜
Chi. & Northw.....	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.....	1	U. S. Cordage gtd...	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L..	¾	U. S. Leather pf ..	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Den. & Rio G pf....	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	⅞
Gen. Electric	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., Cal. & Pac 1st..	1	St. P. 1st, C. P. &	
At. Jewell Co. 6s..	3	W. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s....	1	Scioto Val & M. 4s..	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen....	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	
Col. & 9th Av. 5s...	1½	1st, t. r.....	2¾
Det., M. & M., l. g.	1	U. Pac. ext. 4s.....	8s. 2
Han. & St. Jo. con..	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st..	2½
Manhattan con. 4s..	1	Va. Mid. gen.....	2
St. P. & S. City 1st.	1¾	Va. Mid. gen., stmpd.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Brook. R. T. 5s.....	1	Det., Gas Co. 5s.....	1
Chi., Gas, L. & C. 1st	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1

PRUDENT BUT CONFIDENT.

President E. S. Mason of the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., said yesterday in talking of the money market outlook:

"I do not see any reason for fearing a stringency in money. There is, I know, some apprehension as to the course of the money market between this and election, but I do not think there is any ground for it.

"At present I do not find the demand for money that we had a few weeks ago. The banks are not losing as much to depositors and correspondents as they have been doing, and they are not having as much urgent demand for loans from customers as formerly. The people who have the idea that it will be safer to draw down their bank balances before the election are by this time nearly all attended to. That bad factor is, I think, well eliminated.

"The banks naturally are not very anxious to pour out their surplus reserves on the loan market. They are acting cautiously and conservatively owing to the prevailing uncertainty in business circles that is born of this political crisis. But I think you will find that customers are being well taken care of, and that while money is somewhat dear, it is not as scarce as is supposed. There will probably be an active demand for money until election, but I do not believe that we will have a stringency unless something unforeseen occurs to create a scare.

"As to money after Nov. 3, I do not look for any extensive softening in the market. There will, of course, be a great deal more money loose. Just now there is a quantity of it that has entirely disappeared. Where it is no one but its owners know. With McKinley elected this must reappear, and its reappearance will make a great deal of money in the market. But there will be a very great demand for funds after the election. It is expected that we are going to see wonderful activity in all lines of business. This is going to keep money active, and it is going to prevent any very great decline in rates.

"But regarding any stringency before the election, I think I can safely say that under present conditions there is not the slightest probability of it."

PROSPERITY IS ASSURED.

Probably no one man in the United States at the present time has at his command more sources of direct information as to general business conditions or more closely in touch with the commercial and financial interests of every part of the country than President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company. Through his agents in every settlement throughout the country he virtually has his finger continually on the business pulse.

President Weir, when asked yesterday as to the probability of a revival in business as soon as the election of McKinley was a fact, said:

"I expect to see prompt improvement that will extend to every line of trade. All over the country every merchant's shelves are bare. Business men have been buying just what they need for immediate sales, and no more. There are no surplus stocks. There are no houses who have goods on hand to any extent. When the buying movement starts it will be a rushing one.

"All that the business community needs now is confidence—certainty as to the future. It is holding itself ready to start as soon as the word is given—as soon as Mr. McKinley is actually elected.

"I think we shall feel the effects immediately, and I believe they will prove greater than we anticipate.

"As to the certainty of a sound-money victory, I can say to you from the advices and reports I receive from our agents all over the country, I believe there will be simply a McKinley landslide next Tuesday. I do not think there should be any doubt as to the result, and I think the size of the victory will surprise even the most sanguine McKinleyites.

"And the deeper Bryanism is buried, the greater will be the impetus given to business; the more complete will be the restoration of public confidence; the wider will be the scope of the revival in trade.

"All we want now is Nov. 3. To my mind, there is no doubt as to the result, and there is no doubt as to the prosperity that is bound to follow."

ON A SURE FOUNDATION.

Mr. George W. Close of the Stock Exchange house of Cochran & Close, said yesterday, in discussing the market outlook:

"In the bond department I do not find any increase in inquiry. The class of investors who are most prominent in the bond market are the kind who seldom discount events and who seldom take risks. And, although the outlook for McKinley is much better now than it was a few weeks ago, yet it is not sufficiently assured to increase the demand for bonds to any appreciable extent.

"The strength shown by the stock market is wonderful. I do not think current buying is largely by commission houses, for I do not think they are any more disposed to carry accounts over the election than they were two weeks ago, especially with the present close money market. Nor do I believe that the market is being put up by the covering of shorts.

"I think stocks are being taken up by strong people who are discounting the election. That seems to be the only conclusion tenable in the face of the disturbed conditions and the tight money. If this is so, we are not going to see any great boom in stocks immediately following the election. A reaction will be more probable.

"But we will get a good solid foundation for three or four years of steady advances. The strong people who are buying will not sell out on small profits. Their stocks will be locked away to wait for substantial advances.

"There is one factor which will make itself evident after the election, which, I think, is not generally considered now. There are a great many municipal bonds to be floated just as soon as the election is over. That is the case all over the country. And it is going to keep money out of the Stock Exchange to some extent. It is going to divide the security buying. Possibly its effect will not be very great, but it will be felt."

REACTION ONLY NATURAL.

Mr. F. M. Dick said yesterday in speaking of the immediate outlook for the stock market:

"I should not be surprised to see some further reaction in prices during the next few days. It now looks as though rates for money would go higher. The discrimination against collateral is very strong. And, in the face of a stringent money market, with the election still before us, and, considering the fact that we have had a sharp rise, a reaction would be nothing more than natural.

"Heavy short lines have been covered and many profits have been taken. This leaves stocks open for a little decline. True, there has been buying by investors, and there may be more to be done, but the Street is in no condition to load up with stocks and carry them over the election. And with all things considered, I think we can look for lower quotations in the next few days.

"However, we only have a few more days and the suspense will be over. Election news grows daily more favorable. Things look very bright for McKinley, and the confidence in his election is rapidly spreading. But there is always some uncertainty. When all this agony is over, and the immense amount of hoarded money is released and confidence is once more restored, as it will be by the election of McKinley, we can feel sure of an upward movement in prices that will not end until the tape shows substantial advances.

"But until that time comes—until the decisive day arrives—the wise course would seem to be toward conservatism. There will probably be better bargains to be had in the next two or three days than those offered by present quotations."

RAISING SILVER'S PRICE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Political apostles of silver, after falsely claiming that gold is cornered, proceed to claim that silver should or could be cornered—to raise its price. They actually propose that it should be done by this country. They must mean that the "people" should do it, for it is plain enough that the "Government" would not under free coinage "buy" silver, for it would be returning it to the owners after minting. They say there would be a "demand" for it from the "people."

The people, however, in selling commodities or services, do not "buy" money, be it silver or gold, but recognize it only as a medium of exchange. If they don't spend it, they put it in the banks, and the latter loan it to some one who wants to acquire something with it; therefore, the bank also parts with the money. No one buys it in the sense in which the Government bought silver, to store it away until it could take no more of it.

The people will not buy it to store away until they can buy no more. All that can possibly be claimed by the silverites is that gold money will be driven out, (and this they thus concede,) and will have to be replaced with silver money. The amount of gold in the country is estimated at $600,000,000 and under. Only half of this is in sight, in banks, &c. But granting that the whole sum serves somehow in circulation, or as a basis of it, then it still is not larger than the amount of silver bought by the Government under the Bland, Allison, and Sherman acts. And under these purchases silver fell 50 cents per ounce.

These theorists either do not grasp the full import of what they propose, or deliberately intend to deceive. It is no easy thing to corner even wheat or coal, neither of which is ever accumulated to the extent of two years' output at any time. Whatever is produced of these articles is totally extinguished by consumption. Yet at most only a temporary local corner can be made in these articles, and none for all the future. The year's output of gold or silver is, however, not extinguished by consumption, either in coinage or in the arts. Only a relatively small percentage of it is lost by abrasion, plating of articles, and in other ways. Therefore, we have the accumulations of hundreds of years, and even thousands of years, to deal with. Anyway, what is known to be in existence by mere estimates is so vast an amount that no combination can be thought of powerful enough to attempt a corner in either of them. When we consider that, moreover, equally with wheat or coal, there is an enormous additional yearly output, we can get an idea of how utterly impractical it would be to corner either silver or gold. Yet these theorists contend that by free, unlimited coinage they could "raise the price of silver" to double its value.

No one knows how much silver is accumulated by the 400,000,000 Chinese, 300,000,000 Hindus, &c. Even an ordinary heathen Chinee would regard it as a hoax if he were told that Mr. Bryan and a few hundred "Melican men" in Congress could by a "resolution" or "declaration" raise every Chinaman's silver to double its value. The astute Li Hung Chang, when recently in New-York, must have been told that some crowds of our voters really want to try it. Perhaps it was this information that provoked him into the otherwise impertinent remark, reported of him, that Chinamen are more intelligent than many of our American voters.

D. OCHS.

WALL STREET TALK.

The spurious dispatches inflicted on Wall Street to start stock market demoralization yesterday were signed "L. C.," which is translated to signify "Last Chance" for bear speculators.

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London quietly bought American railway stocks during the weakness yesterday, the declines affording opportunities for belated foreign investors to get in without putting up quotations on themselves.

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The grain market shows continued weakness and of that sort suggesting the adroit manipulative work of Chicago magnates, who are believed to be preparing for more bull fireworks.

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Millionaire customers of one Broadway stock house have bought and locked up over 60,000 shares of Union Pacific.

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One of the chief magnates of the Sugar Trust is to retire from business.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—Par and 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $8,040,417, against $8,596,445 in the preceding week and $6,559,028 in the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since Jan. 1 were valued at $295,984,954, against $281,544,526 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton....	200
American Ex.....	162	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	210	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drovers'.	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Exch....	110
Chatham	275	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	National Union.....	175
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	220
Columbia	175	New-York County...	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National.....	108
Continental	130	Nat. Bank N. A....	127
Corn Exchange.....	275	Park	250
East River	125	Phenix	100
Fifth Avenue	2700	Republic	135
First Nat. of S. I....	100	Seaboard National..	170
Fourth National	160	Second National....	425
Gallatin National	200	Seventh National...	100
German American ...	105	Shoe & Leather....	90
Germania	350	State of New-York..	105
Greenwich	165	Third National.....	100
Hanover	310	United States Nat...	175
Imp. & Traders'....	515	West Side.....	275
Irving	140	Western National...	114
Manhattan	200		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The percentage of surplus reserve of the Merchants' National Bank was inaccurately reported in the detailed statement of the New-York Clearing House Association banks published Sunday. The bank's reserve should have been stated as 29.9 per cent., and not 24.6 per cent.

—A dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central, lessee, on Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 31.

—The transfer books of the United States Express Company will be closed on Oct. 31 and reopened on Nov. 17.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

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Bid and Asked Stock Quotations—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Consol. Coal.....	32	39	New Cent. C.....	5	9	St. P., M. & M...109		112
D. M. & Ft. D...	6¼	7	New-England		46	So. Pacific.....	13	15
D. M. & Ft D. pf.	46	60	N. Y. & N. H....174		177	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	20	35
D., S. S. & A....	4	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¼	13	Tol. & O. C. pf...	50	75
D., S. S. & A. pf. ..		12½	N. Y., C. & St. L.			U. S. Cord. pf.,tr.	9	9½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	94	95	1st pf.....	70	..	Wells-F. Express.	85	92

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
118..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
2..	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17	17	17	17
37,850..	Am. Sug. Refs..	114⅝	116	113½	115⅝
140..	Am. Tob. Co....	75⅜	75⅜	74¼	74¼
5..	At. T. & S. F..	14	14	13¾	13¾
100..	T. & S.F. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,430..	Chicago Gas ..	70⅛	70⅝	68⅜	68⅜
1,500..	Chic. R. I. & P.	96	96⅝	96	96⅛
11..	Chi., Bur. & Q.	75⅝	76¼	74¾	74⅞
10,200..	C., M. & St. P.	73½	73½	72	72½
154..	Cent. of N. J...	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
80..	General Electric.	29¼	29¼	28¼	28⅜
2,400..	Louis. & Nash..	46⅞	47¼	45⅞	46
310..	Manhattan	92⅞	92⅞	91½	92½
80..	Mo. Pacific	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅝
110..	Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
10,700..	P. & C. all in.pd.	26⅞	27	25⅝	26
200..	Southwest Ga...	89¾	90	89¾	90
60..	Tenn. C. & I....	23⅝	24	23⅞	24
10..	Union Pacific...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100..	U. S. Leather...	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
110..	U.S. Leather pf.	63	63	62	62
970..	West. Union....	85½	86	85	85¼
82,470					

Bonds.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12..	A., T. & S.F. adj.	39½	39½	39	39
9,000..	A., T. & S. F. gen.	76½	76½	75½	75½
15..	A. R. & R. 1st pf. inc.	44½	44½	43½	43⅝
28..	A. R. gen....	77	77	76¾	76¾
$9,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	105	..
American Bank Note.....	40½	42½
American Surety Company.....	133	138
American Typefounders' Company....	30	34
Atlantic Mutual 5s scrip.....	104	105½
Atlantic Trust (new).....	170	180
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company....	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.....	190	200
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.....	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	165	168
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	97	99
‡Brooklyn Elevated.....	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s.....	95	99
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	105	107
*Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	67½	69½
Celluloid Company stock.....	55	62
*Central & South American Telegraph.	115	117½
Central Cross-Town.....	190	..
Central Park, North & East River....	160	160
Central Trust Company.....	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock.....	145	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	95	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	25	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	85	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey.....	14	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock....	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	99	175
Continental Trust.....	168	53
†Cramps' shipyard stock.....	48	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	60	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.....	163	112½
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	110	102
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip..	99	..
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.....	94½	335
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	320	1½
Ensley Land Company.....	½	195
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.....	100	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.....	740	75
Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	78	85
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.....	82	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.....	54	168
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	110	310
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d..	54	..
Fourth National Bank.....	160	..
Gallatin National Bank.....	290	..
Garfield National Bank.....	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph.....	102⅜	106½
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	56½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company.....	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank.....	..	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	70	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds...	95	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin.....	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	15	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s..	100½	..
‡Hoboken Ferry stock.....	30½	40
‡Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s.....	88½	90½
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	51	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank..	515	530
‡Indianapolis Gas stock.....	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph.....	103	..
Iron Steamboat.....	59	61
Journeay & Burnham.....	..	40
Kings County Traction.....	38	41
Knickerbocker Trust Company.....	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock.....	..	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	83½	..
Lawyers' Surety Company.....	97	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s.....	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock....	63	..
Lorillard Company pf.....	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s..	99	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock.....	9	13
‡Madison Square Garden 2d.....	70	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.....	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company.....	142	152
Mechanics' National Bank.....	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907.....	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company.....	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	74.07	..
Metropolitan Trust Company.....	298	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company....	9½	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	51½	53½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds....	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New-York....	220	225
National Citizens' Bank.....	120	135
National Bank of Commerce.....	195	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank.....	90	96
N. Y. National Wall Paper stock.....	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs.....	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	35	37
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	62	66
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.....	96½	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	88	89½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	119	122
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock..	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock.....	40	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d.....	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company.....	11½	14½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s.....	99	102
New-York Life Insurance & Trust....	1039	1045
New-York Security & Trust.....	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	103	109
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s.....	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s.....	100	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock.....	75	80
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.....	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal.....	327	..
‡Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R.....	158	162
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	9	11
P., McK. port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock..	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable.....	79	81
Pratt & Whitney.....	10	..
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.....	74	..
Real Estate Trust Company.....	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds.....	46½	48½
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st....	78	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	155	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	184	194
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph....	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock.....	54	56½
Standard Gas.....	3	3⅛
Standard Gas pf.....	10½	10⅝
‡Standard Gas 1st.....	109	..
Standard Oil Trust.....	241	243
‡Steinway Railway 6s.....	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co...	50	90
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st...	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock.....	..	48
Third Avenue R. R.....	162	164
Title Guarantee & Trust.....	270	280
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.....	9	11
Tradesmen's National Bank.....	78	88
Trenton Potteries.....	5½	9½
Trenton Potteries pf.....	30	40
Troy Directory pf.....	80	..
Union Ferry stock.....	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s.....	103	..
‡Union Railway 1st 5s.....	101½	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)....	100	103
Union Trust.....	800	..
Union Typewriter.....	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st....	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co...	..	205
United States Trust.....	..	1060
Wagner Car Company.....	148½	151½
Washington Trust Company.....	100	..
Western Gas Company.....	58	61
‡Western Gas Company bonds.....	88	92
Worcester Traction.....	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.....	88	90
Worthington Pump pf.....	68	74
Worthington Pump pf.....	70	75

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold to-day at the Real Estate Exchange, in Liberty Street, the following securities:

16 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, of the Roanoke Machine Works, dated Feb. 1, 1883, due Feb. 1 1933, coupons due Aug. 1, 1893, and subsequent thereto attached, (hypothecated,) $430.

9 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, of the Roanoke Machine Works, dated Feb. 1, 1883, due Feb. 1, 1933. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, and subsequent thereto attached, (hypothecated,) $430.

230 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, of the Roanoke Machine Works, dated Feb. 1, 1883, due Feb. 1, 1933, coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, and subsequent thereto attached, (hypothecated,) $430.

1,552 shares Old Dominion Steamship Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 70 per cent.

3 bonds of the International Okonite Company, Limited, £100 each, due 1910, 6 per cent. interest; 107 ordinary shares of the International Okonite Company, Limited, £10 each, and 226 preference shares of the International Okonite Company, Limited, £10 each, $200.

$21,000 St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1925, with coupons due April 1, 1896, $10.

$20,000 McGregor Empire Compress Company 8 per cent. coupon bonds, July, 1898, coupons attached, $10.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	.....
3d week October..	$31,592	$42,302	.....
From July 1.....	481,628	522,667	.....
From Jan. 1.....	1,154,131	1,220,839	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	516
3d week October..	$96,500	$103,600	$97,648
From July 1.....	1,204,206	1,277,104	1,160,085
From Jan. 1.....	3,059,230	3,017,269	2,652,757
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	576
3d week October..	$34,130	$35,403	$35,013
From July 1.....	564,544	583,527	526,700
From Jan. 1.....	1,299,461	1,362,333	1,271,104
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
3d week October..	$14,531	$13,884	$13,251
From July 1.....	271,512	276,787	212,443
From Jan. 1.....	566,842	499,931	505,382
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week October..	$24,995	$25,593	$22,776
From July 1.....	394,241	384,397	341,799
From Jan. 1.....	918,599	932,357	863,850
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week October..	$5,263	$6,245	$5,728
From July 1.....	94,192	104,007	98,965
From Jan. 1.....	233,925	240,776	228,226
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week October..	$20,878	$25,655	$21,744
From July 1.....	322,408	361,612	345,984
From Jan. 1.....	849,143	855,921	838,410
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
3d week October..	$437,053	$397,006	$406,669
From July 1.....	6,474,365	6,170,682	5,685,366
From Jan. 1.....	14,796,036	14,288,098	14,350,812
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week October..	$8,536	$11,452	$8,519
From July 1.....	146,109	149,374	131,819
From Jan. 1.....	365,778	332,847	291,418
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,752	4,588	4,494
3d week October..	$422,162	$451,931	$420,034
From July 1.....	5,833,245	6,019,870	5,543,395
From Jan. 1.....	14,589,904	14,420,237	13,971,482
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for September—			
Gross	191,154	231,602	212,266
Operating expenses	129,020	184,913	112,912
Net	62,134	96,689	99,354
From July 1—			
Gross	608,832	692,088	620,382
Operating expenses	375,930	400,795	341,407
Net	232,902	292,193	278,975
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,759,888	1,864,169	1,567,234
Operating expenses	1,141,439	1,115,597	945,711
Net	618,448	748,271	621,523
THIRD AVENUE for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	707,942	725,719	614,819
Operating expenses	358,002	366,957	312,975
Net	349,940	358,762	301,844
Other income.....	19,037	12,109	7,208
Total	368,977	370,871	309,052
Charges	86,780	82,044	87,475
Surplus	282,197	288,827	221,577
Cash on hand, $167,726, and profit and loss surplus, $167,580.			
UNION RAILWAY for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	$156,311	$135,376	$136,338
Operating expenses	78,599	74,570	67,172
Net	$0,012	60,806	69,166
Other income.....	83	749	250
Total	$0,095	61,555	69,416
Charges	31,773	32,427	37,674
Surplus	48,322	29,128	31,742
Cash on hand, $17,018; profit and loss, (surplus,) $203,972.			

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Boston and Montana and Bay State Gas were the features of the market. The former was weak, losing 1¾, to 83¼, and closing at 83⅜. The latter rose on rumors of favorable inside development, closing up ¾, at 5. The first bonds, however, declined 2½, to 70. The mining share market, part from Montana, was dull, with fractional declines. Kearsarge was off ½, to 12½, and Old Dominion ¼, to 16. Quincy was steady at 114 and Calumet at 320. Tamarack, however, lost 2, to 86. Bell Telephone declined ½, but regained it later, while Erie Telephone gained 1½, to 62½, and closed at 62. West End Street Railway weakened ½ on light sales, to 67½. Investment railway shares were dull and steady, with Boston and Albany at 206. Old Colony rose 3¾, to 178, for an odd lot. Copper in London was unchanged at 48⅛ for spot and up ¼, to 48¾, for futures. The money market was easy and dull. The rate at the Clearing House was 3 to 4 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City.....	..	22	..	22
Boston	3¾	60	3¾	60
Boston W. P.....	..	60	25	60
Brookline	..	..	4	..
East Boston.....	3½	3¾	3⅝	..
West End.....	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell.....	204½	205	204½	205
Erie	61¾	62½	61¾	..
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England.....	93	..	93	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal.....	8	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
Dominion Coal pf.....	80	85	80½	84
General Electric pf.....	63	65	63	65
Illinois Steel.....	45	45½	46	46
Lamson Store Service...	18¼	..	18¾	..
Reece Button Hole.....	19	19½	18¾	19
Westinghouse Electric..	24	26	..	..
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	49	50	49	..
Bay State Gas.....	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany.....	206	207	..	206½
Boston & Lowell.....	203½	204	203½	204
Boston & Maine.....	159	..	159	..
Central Mass. pf.....	..	..	54	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.....	95	96	95	95½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.....	..	..	99	101
Conn. & Pass.....	..	..	142	..
Hamburg pf.....	..	91	90	93
Flint & P. M. pf.....	..	..	..	35
Maine Central.....	..	..	128	132
N. Y. & N. E. pf.....	60	..	..	..
Old Colony.....	178	..	177	..
West End.....	67½	68	..	67½
West End pf.....	..	..	..	90
Wor., N. & R.....	113	..	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	100	..	1
Atlantic	17¾	18	17¾	18
Boston & Montana.....	83	83½	85	85¼
Butte & Boston.....	1½	2¼	..	..
Calumet & Hecla.....	315	320	315	320
Franklin	9	..	..	10
Gold coin.....	2¾	3	2¼	2⅝
Kearsarge	11¾	12¼	12½	13
Merced	6½	6	..	7½
Osceola	26	27	26½	27½
Pioneer	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
Quincy	113	114	114	..
Tamarack	85	86	83	88
Wolverine	7	7½	7	7½
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	110	..	110	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106	..	106	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s....	50	..	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s....	50	70	..	..
Mexican Central cn. 4s..	65	..	65	..
Mexican Central 1st inc..	15½	16½	..	16
Mexican Central 2d inc..	7	8	7½	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s....	..	..	118	118
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.....	68	70	70	73
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.....	50	57	54	57
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric....	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65⅛. Sales of 16,000 ounces at 65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅞ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,051,253.27 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,051 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,041 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d. per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,687,048
Imports for same period.....	66,860,060
Net imports.....	$16,173,012
Net exports to date, 1895.....	44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1894.....	66,274,929
Net exports to date, 1893.....	12,751,490

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at 1; 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07; 100 Chollar at 2.10; 400 Potosi at .65@.62; 500 Syndicate at .04, and 200 Union Consolidated at .52.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 6@12 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money was 9@12 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent. and a varying commission for one year. Commercial paper rates were 7½@10 per cent. for all grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,513,223: balances, $5,768,852; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $525,618.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Reading was the active feature in the market, with prices here ruling a shade higher than in New-York. In the early session gains of ¼ were made in a few issues, but subsequently the market lost its early advance and continued steady around yesterday's closing prices. There was an absence of any news. Money rates firm at 6 per cent. for call loans on mixed collaterals. At the close, the market was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. 3rd Asked.	Bid.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
Cambria	39	39½	39¼	39½
Choctaw	6⅞	7	7	7⅛
Con. Trac. stock.....	..	..	21¾	21⅝
Electric Storage	28	28½	28⅛	28⅝
Electric Storage pf.....	30¼	31	30¼	31
Electro Pneumatic	..	..	..	½
Hestonville	48¼	49	48¼	49
Hestonville pf.....	56	59	56	59
Hunt. & B. T.....	23½	24½	23¼	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.....	49	50	49	50
Indianapolis	15	..	15	..
Ins. Co. of N.A.....	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜
Lehigh Navigation	42	42½	42	42¼
Lehigh Valley	29⅜	29⅝	29½	30
Met. Traction	100⅜	101¼	100	100½
Northern Central	..	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	14	14½	14¼	14⅜
Northern Pacific pf.....	21¼	21⅝	22¼	22⅜
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52½	52¼	52⅜
Penn. Light, H. & P.....	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞	14
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	21¼	21½	21½	21⅝
Penn. Steel	25	30	25	30
Penn. Steel pf.....	54	..	54	..
Phila. Traction	65	65½	65	65⅛
Reading	12 15-16	13	13¼	13 5-16
Rochester Ry.....	..	..	14⅜	16
Union Traction	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
United Cos. of N. J....	236	..	236	..
United Gas Imp.....	68¼	68½	68¾	69
U. S. Leather & P.....	2¼	2½	2½	2⅝
Welsbach	44½	44¾	44¼	44½
Welsbach of Canada.....	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Welsbach Commercial ..	18	..	..	20½
Welsbach Commercial pf.	63	..	63½	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	75	..	75	..
N. J. Con. 5s.....	..	83	75	84
Newark Pass. 5s.....	102	..	102	..
People's Trac. 5s.....	94¼	..	94¼	..
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	68¼	68¼	68	68¼

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, closing lower, in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 34¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 13⅝. Declined—St. Paul, 1⅛, to 74⅝; Illinois Central, ¾, to 96¼; New-York Central, ½, to 96½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 47⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Erie sold at 15¼. British consols advanced ⅝, to 108 11-16 for money and 5-16, to 108¾, for the account.

Gold bullion in the open market quiet at 77s 10¾d. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £6,000. In Paris, rentes closed at 101f 72½c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 5s declined ¼ for both registered and coupon. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅝@117¼, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 111½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891.....	93	..
4s, r., 1907.....	107	107¼
4s, c., 1907.....	108	108½
4s, r., 1925.....	116	116½
4s, c., 1925.....	117	117½
5s, r., 1904.....	110¼	110¾
5s, c., 1904.....	111¾	113¾
Currency 6s, 1899.....	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898.....	103¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897.....	101¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896.....	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897.....	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898.....	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.....	100½	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 27th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin.....	$111,398,227
Gold bullion.....	46,823,658
Total.....	$158,221,886
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,274,259
Balance	$119,947,627
Standard silver dollars..	$370,351,753
Silver bullion.....	752,783
Total.....	$371,104,536
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,640,863
Balance	14,463,673
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,957,385
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,467,895
Total.....	$123,425,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,425,280
United States notes.....	91,759,350
Net outstanding currency certificates	36,330,000
Balance	55,429,350.
Treasury notes of 1890...	$37,834,178
National bank notes.....	12,764,475
Fractional silver coin....	14,649,483
Fractional currency	51
Minor coin.....	1,233,410
Deposits in National banks.	16,403,540
Bonds and interest paid..	5,769,755
Total.....	$88,654,895
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund.....	8,083,107
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,381,467
Disbursing officers' balances	24,683,197
Post Office Department account	2,322,790
Miscellaneous items.....	1,799,487
Total.....	$41,170,059
Balance	47,484,835
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$237,325,487

RECEIPTS.

	Thi: Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$347,463	$9,222,381	$45,083,324
Internal revenue.	290,002	11,503,102	49,446,109
Miscellaneous ..	19,087	1,688,667	7,055,267
Total.....	$656,552	$22,409,151	$101,534,702

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$228,000	$8,130,000	$38,353,585
War	163,000	3,763,000	18,349,043
Navy	24,000	2,940,000	12,052,443
Indians	18,000	596,000	3,989,814
Pensions	300,000	9,144,000	46,126,790
Interest	30,000	5,230,000	15,301,003
Total.....	$763,000	$29,803,000	$184,172,679
Excess of expenditures over ceipts	$106,447	$7,393,848	$52,587,977

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
	....	$75,050	$536,500
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	....	$460,688	2,175,392

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890)	Total.
To date.....	$463,910,442	$84,609,169	$548,519,611
This fiscal year	38,621,471	4,570,859	43,192,330
This month....	6,891,389

NEW RATES ON IRON MADE

EXTENSION OF COMMODITY TARIFFS IS RECOMMENDED.

Shippers Are Hurrying to Take Advantage of This the Last Week of Reduced Rates in Western Territory—There Is Likely to be an Increase in Freight Charges on Wheat from South Dakota and Southern Minnesota Points.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has issued a circular in regard to the proposed withdrawal of commodity rates by the trunk lines. The board recommends that the date named in freight circular No. 410 for the expiration of all commodity tariffs publishing rates on any description of freight traffic under their jurisdiction at variance with the official classification and class rates tariffs be extended from Dec. 31, 1896, to March 31, 1897, unless sooner withdrawn or modified.

The following ruling has been made by the managers on rates on iron and steel billets, effective at once and expiring March 31, 1897, unless sooner withdrawn or modified: Billets, iron or steel, in carloads, minimum weight 12 tons of 2,240 pounds, from Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y., and the Niagara frontier, $1.70 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Information received yesterday was that Commissioner Midgely, Chairman of the Board of Administration of the new Western Freight Association, may have everything ready to put the new agreement into effect Nov. 1. There is a general hurry by shippers and merchants to take advantage of this the last week of reduced rates in Western territory. Nearly all the roads are short of cars, and this is worse in Nebraska and Iowa than elsewhere.

There is likely to be an advance in freight rates on wheat from some points in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, which rate will go into effect next Monday. This is the reason they are shipping wheat from that section notwithstanding farmers' deliveries have almost entirely stopped. Still the call for cars is falling off, even in that section.

STATISTICS OF THE READING.

September Receipts, Operating Expenses, and Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The September statements of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company were issued this afternoon.*

The gross receipts of the railroad were $1,801,853, and the profits in operating $876,780. Net receipts of $37,621 from other sources make the total profits for the month $914,401. Total charges of $876,295 deducted from the profits leave a surplus for the month of $38,105. The deficit for the fiscal year to date is $1,150,049, an increase of $799,773 as compared with the deficit for the same period last year. The surplus for the month is $69,306 less than the surplus of September, 1895.

The gross receipts of the Coal and Iron Company were $2,171,411, and the profits for the month were $105,622. Fixed charges of $95,000 deducted from the profits leave a surplus of $10,622. In September, 1895, there was a deficit of $301,694. The total deficit of the fiscal year to date is $1,218,710, a decrease of $480,752 as compared with the deficit for the corresponding period last year.

WANTED INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

Dwight Braman Asked the Court to Extend the Writ.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Beekman heard argument on a motion to continue the injunction granted by him in the suit of Dwight Braman, a stock broker of New-York and Boston, against the Mercantile Trust Company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, and others. The injunction was to restrain the defendants from using $6,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, and the suit is based on a claim of fraud.

Justice Beekman reserved decision, and directed that affidavits in rebuttal and briefs be filed on Monday. Mr. Braman's counsel was Roger Foster. E. C. Henderson appeared for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company and Deming & Green for the Mercantile Trust Company.

A Railroad Incorporated.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The Perry, Livingstone and Wyoming Railway Company was incorporated to-day. It is proposed to construct a standard gauge steam road about 12½ miles in length from a point on the Silver Lake Railway, in Perry, Wyoming County, to a point on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Greigsville, Livingstone County. The capital is $125,000, and the Directors are Arthur G. Yates, Frederick W. Yates, George E. Merchant, John F. Dinkey, George H. Clune, George L. Eaton, Robert W. Davis, Rochester; Harry Yates, Buffalo; William D. Page, Perry.

The Pacific Mail Company Prosperous.

Speculation in regard to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company takes into consideration the report that it has $1,250,000 cash on hand and $1,000,000 loaned at good interest. The foreign offices of the company are making extraordinarily large remittances, owing to the increased trans-Pacific passenger traffic, and the ships plying between San Francisco and Panama are running full up. The coffee crop is said to be the largest in the history of Central America, and experts claim it will reach above 1,000,000 bags as compared with a yield of 800,000 bags in 1894 and 550,000 bags in 1895. The crop is beginning to move forward.

Will Fight Reorganization.

Pomroy Brothers and William D. Barbour & Co., of this city, and E. Rollins Moser & Brothers of Boston, are completing a plan to resist the scheme of reorganization of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway, in the interest of holders of the consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. Mr. W. D. Barbour said yesterday that the committee and their plans would be announced to-day. Pomroy Brothers said that opposition representing $2,000,000 had been secured. "If this is so," said Henry W. Poor of the Boldholders' Committee, "there must have been an overissue of stock. We take no heed of this movement."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—An agreement between the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Great Northern Railway Line may end their keen competition, which came of the method of billing shiyments of lumber. Uniform rates will be made for the minimum carload on each road. The Northern Pacific will have to make reductions of consequence. The reductions by the Great Northern will be small.

—The sale of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway on the demand of the Pennsylvania Company for insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities has been put off from Nov. 2 to the first Monday in March, 1897, by Judge Locke of the United States Court. The insurance company asked for the adjournment "on account of the disordered condition of the money market."

—Estimates of crops along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for this year give for corn 1,285,609,000 bushels, an increase of more than 160,000,000 bushels over 1895, and for wheat, 105,596,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels.

—The transfer of the stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway to the New-York syndicate at Baltimore was not effected yesterday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...5:02	Moon rises..10:21

HIGH WATER OCT. 28.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:28 A. M.	11:48 A. M.	.... A. M.
.... P. M.	.... P. M.	1:37 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Egyptian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct. 19
Havel	Bremen	Oct. 20
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
Siberian	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Willehad	Bremen	Oct. 16

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 26
El Monte	New-Orleans	Oct. 24

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Campania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Corinthia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Grangense	Para	Oct. 16
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 16
Prussia	Hamburg	Oct. 18
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 24

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Concho	Galveston	Oct. 24
Fiesman	St. Lucia	Oct. 23
Hesperia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Island	Copenhagen	Oct. 15
La Bourgogne	Havre	Oct. 24
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 17
Taormina	Havre	Oct. 17
Tower Hill	London	Oct. 17

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.

Benmhor	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
Critic	Dundee	Oct. 18
Fulda	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Martello	Hull	Oct. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germania	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Lampasas	Oct. 28	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Excelsior	Oct. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Peabody Bldg.
Iroquois	Oct. 30	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Oct. 31	Jacksonville	5 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'pl's, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pernam'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassian	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spreewald	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Grecian	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

SS Kirkby, (Br.,) Spence, Sourabaya Aug. 5, Tjilitjap 18th, Colombo 21st, Aden Sept. 13, Port Said 21st, Gibraltar Oct. 3, and St. Michaels 9th, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order; vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffiths, London Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Seneffector, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello Oct. 17, Curacao 20th, and La Guayra 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Roberts, Southampton Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Br.,) Briland, Marseilles Oct. 5, Naples 10th, and Malaga 15th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Jasen, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston Oct. 17, Montego Bay 19th, Rio Bueno 20th, St. Ann's Bay 20th, and Port Maria 21st, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Brown, Venice Sept. 25, Girgenti 30th, Palermo Oct. 2, Almeria 10th, and Gibraltar 11th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 22 and Wilmington 24th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to G. H. Sorrell.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Oct. 24 and Charleston 25th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Capua, for Pernambuco, Santos, &c., via Baltimore; Justin, for Philadelphia; Istria, for Trieste, via Tampa and New-Orleans; Nomadic, for Liverpool; Betty, for Trieste, via Charleston, S. C.; Olbers, for Manchester; Holstein, for Cape Haitien, Aux Cayes, &c.; Alvena, for Gonaives, Port au Prince, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New-York Oct. 11 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against John McClave, Stephen Wood McClave, John McClave, Junior, and Albert McClave, lately doing business as copartners under the firm name of JOHN McCLAVE & SONS, at 371 Fifth Avenue and 602 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said copartners for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. o28-law6wW&d9

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of the said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against STEPHEN WOOD McCLAVE, lately doing business at No. 371 Fifth Avenue and at 602 West Twenty-second Street in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said Stephen Wood McClave, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. o28-law6wW&d9

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, acting in and for the City and County of New-York, which order was made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and was on the same day filed in the office of the clerk of the said city and county, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN McCLAVE, lately doing business under that name at Nos. 145-157 Eleventh Avenue and 602-608 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, William Harison, assignee of the said John McClave, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of the said assignee, Germania Building, Nos. 62 and 64 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Assignee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. o28-law6wW&d9

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg, passed Dover to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, sld. from Stettin for New-York Oct. 20.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Victoria for New-York Oct. 23.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York Oct. 24.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Gothenburg for New-York Oct. 24.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Georgian Prince, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Capt. Tregerthen, from New-York Sept. 4, arr. at Cape Town Oct. 6.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Rio Janeiro Oct. 24.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Aswanly, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York, via Aden, &c., arr. at Shanghai Oct. 23.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, from New-York, via Para, arr. at Barbados yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffrey, from New-York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 5 P. M. to-day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the Collector of Customs, Port of New-York, Oct. 27, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing described merchandise has been seized at this Port for violation of the United States Revenue laws, to wit: May 7th, 1895, 38 bundles each containing 10 cigarettes; October 10th, 1 pair of diamond earrings, 1 long watch chain; October 18th, 173 cigars; November 8th, 1 case, 12 bottles, of wine; November 11th, 100 cigars; November 20th, 2 armchairs, 1 rocker; December 2d, 53 wool shawls, manufactures of horn and manufactures of metal; December 17th, 100 cigars; December 18th, 1 case of blank books; December 21st, 2 cases glassware; December 23d, 248 cigars; December 27th, 200 cigars; December 28th, 1,200 cigarettes; January 4th, 1896, 98 cigars; January 27th, 83 one-ounce packages antipyrine; January 13th, 1 bale straw mats; January 24th, 1 case silk wearing apparel; January 24th, 1 case silk wearing apparel; February 5th, 181 cigars; February 8th, 2,000 cigarettes; February 17th, 1,000 cigarettes; February 24th, 300 cigars; February 28th, 1 case glassware; March 2d, 298 cigars; March 5th, 2 cases manufactures cut glass; March 10th, 97 cigars; March 13th, 1,000 cigarettes; March 17th, 1 package manufactures of stone; March 17th, 88 bundles containing 10 cigarettes each; March 20th, 1 case printed matter; March 30th, 600 cigars; March 31st, 200 cigars; April 1st, 1,000 cigarettes, April 1st, 2 barrels grindstones; April 1st, 1 box lamp shades; April 10th, 1 case silks, &c.; April 10th, 1,011 cigarettes; April 11th, 774 cigars; April 14th, 549 cigars; April 20th, 1 case chinaware; April 27th, 4 finger rings set with stones, 1 watch and chain, 2 ladies' chat watches; April 28th, 800 cigars; April 29th, 193 cigars; April 29th, 40 bundles containing 730 cigars; May 6th, 1,456 cigarettes; May 12th, 1 case china; May 13th, 5 pairs of trousers, 2 vests, 2 sack coats, 1 overcoat, 3 umbrellas; June 4th, 4 packages containing clothing; June 6th, 60 pieces lace; June 10th, 25 cigars; June 15th, 78 cigars; June 15th, 1 case printed music; June 15th, 1 case printed matter; June 16th, 700 cigars; June 17th, 1 case decorated china; June 17th, 5 cases fans; June 17th, 245 cigars; June 18th, 95 cigars; June 19th, 600 cigars; June 19th, 3 reels, 90 bundles, cigarettes; June 23d, 600 cigarettes; June 29th, 149 cigars; July 7th, 12 table knives, 1 chat, watch, 1 brooch, 10 pairs of gloves, 1 piece of silk containing 13 yards; July 23d, 74 cigars; July 27th, 11 cases containing 5 cases of brandy (60 bottles,) 17 cases olive oil, 2 pillows, 2 chairs, 1 mortar, 1 book; August 4th, 1 package of pillow shams; August 4th, 6 cases furniture, August 6th, 12 aprons, 2 child's dresses, 1 pair of slippers; August 11th, 1 gold watch and chain, 1 diamond ring, 1 garnet brooch, 1 pair of garnet earrings; August 11th, 1 package containing 500 cigars; August 13th, 200 cigars; August 28th, 947 packages cigarettes; September 14th, 43 cigars, 81 cigarettes; September 14th, 15 cases manufactures of alabaster; September 15th, 2 gold watches; September 15th, 1 gold and 1 oxidized watch; September 18th, 790 cigars; September 21st, 52 packages containing 710 cigarettes; September 26th, 460 cigars; September 28th, 100 bunches containing 2,800 cigarettes; October 1st, 10 cases manufactures of alabaster; October 2d, 1 case containing 12 bottles gin; October 8th, 100 cigars; October 8th, 150 cigars; October 9th, 1 case brushes; October 10th, 1 case earthenware; October 13th, 25 cases of olive oil castile soap; October 14th, 120 cigarettes.

Also 231 packages through the U. S. Mails.

All persons claiming the above described merchandise or any interest therein are requested to appear and file claim of ownership with the undersigned, within twenty days from the first publication of this notice, otherwise the goods will be sold at public auction after due notice being given.

JAMES R. KILBRETH, Collector.
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NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West 12th Street, North River, under Contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon October 30, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under Contract No. 551, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 2d, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—ESTIMATES FOR DREDGING AT and in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract No. 553, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 10, 1896. For full particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normania via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania), and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe must be forwarded "per selected" per Saale"); at 7 AM, (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton (letters must be directed "per Berlin"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*UNPAID LETTERS, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacoa; at 11 AM for Newfoundland per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Bocas del Toro per steamship Cuba, (letters for Savanilla, Carthagena, Graytown, and Bluefields must be directed "per Cuba."

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mexico (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Mexico";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A M, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 17 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia).

*Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1896.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-law6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-law6mW

BERG, AMALIE, (NEE SCHMIDT.)—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Sommer, Hulda Hammesfahr, Emilie Muller, all of full age, send greeting:

Whereas, Emilie Hammesfahr of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AMALIE BERG, née Schmidt, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
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BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, No. 42 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-law6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 80 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & BETHEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-law6mW

COOPER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelius G. Blauvelt, Garret D. Eckerson, James Eckerson, Catharine Anderson, John P. Blauvelt, Cornelius H. Blauvelt, Abraham H. Blauvelt, James H. Blauvelt, Isaac B. Froeligh, John Froeligh, Albert Blauvelt, John Blauvelt, James C. Blauvelt, Harry Sheldon Demarest, Jacob Demarest, Harry Demarest, Charlie Demarest, James Wilson, Mary Smith, Ellen Jane Haring, Eliza Johnson, Annie M. Haring, Ada Dodson, Asa Bell, Lizzie Seaman, Jacob Bell, Annie Seaman, John William Cole, Rachel A. Graham, Jacob Perry, Peter C. Perry, William S. Perry, described by that name, his first name being unknown; Minnie R. Perry, Eliza Perry, Richard G. Perry, the children of Catharine Ann Foster, a deceased cousin of testatrix, whose names and addresses are unknown. The children of Eliza Sweeney, a deceased cousin of testatrix, whose names and addresses are unknown, and all other heirs and next of kin of ELIZA COOPER, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. K. Blauvelt of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Cooper, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGH